AUGUST 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,397—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. Pts. [illegible] Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc [illegible]

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C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th Aug.
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	600	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	[illegible]	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	[illegible]	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—
29th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	3335	480	R. Garrick	6th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	6th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J Harris	27th ,,
VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	17th Nov.

Passengers by s s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 29th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT;
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
PRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
LY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
aining the Resolutions of the
ated the 26th March
ectively.
s.
d.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TONIC ORANGE WINE.

MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as being both wholesome and strengthening in cases of Loss of Appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.

Per Dozen, Rs. 16.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOTTLED FRUITS.

FOR TARTS, CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S.

Apples per bottle	as. 11.
Cranberries	as. 11.
Gooseberries	as. 11.
Plums	as. 11.
Rhubarb	as. 11.
Blackberries	as. 13.
Black Currants	as. 13.
Cherries	as. 13.
Cherries and Currants.	as. 13.
Damsons	as. 13.
Greengages	as. 13.
Red Currants	as. 13.
Raspberries...Raspberries and Currants	as. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have been induced by the good reception accorded to their last consignment of the above Wines to restock some of the brands that are most suitable for this market, and to assure their Clientele that the present holdings are of exceptionally fine quality.

HERMITAGE.—A Full-bodied Wine, suitable for Invalids, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 21; per doz. pints, Rs. 11-8.

REISLING.—A Hock, with good bouquet and flavour, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 19; per doz. pints, Rs. 10.

GOULBORN HOCK.—A Fair Wine, with good bouquet. Per doz. quarts, Rs. 17; per doz. pints, Rs. 9-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29	0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	Rs. 33	0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37	0
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

[This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. [illegible] per month, in advance; postage extra.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts	Rs. 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply only the Best Makes of the above, and all kinds supplied by them can be guaranteed durable, well-fashioned, and very comfortable in the wear.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	as.
Fine Strong Brown Cotton	per doz.	10	8
Superior Do. Strong Double Heels and Feet	,,	14	8
Superfine Cotton—In Plain Colors, neat Fancy stripes, &c., &c.	from	21	0
Best Unbleached Lisle Thread. Double Heels and Feet, very cool, In Plain Colors and neat Fancy Stripes	per doz.	35	0

DRESS SOCKS.

Real White Balbriggan, Embroidered Silk	per pair	3	0
Fine Black Balbriggan, Embroidered Silk	,,	3	8
Black Silk Socks for special wear, the best quality, Embroidered Clox	,,	10	0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Merino, Plain Colors, Drab, Fawn or Clerical Grey, fast Colors	per doz.	24	0
Extra Superfine. In Drab Shades, a most comfortable and durable Sock. Thin, Soft and Shrinkless, Embroidered Silk Clox	,,	32	8
Extra Superfine. In Plain Colors Extra Superfine. Neat Fancy Stripes	,,	30 0 to 35	0
Real Shetland Lambswool, made of pure Undyed Wool, a capital Stock for Sportsmen and District Wear	,,	27	0
Stout Hand-knit Socks, Ribbed, for hard Jungle Wear, in mixed Heather Shades	per pair	4	0
Knickerbocker Stockings, Ribbed Merino, Plain Grey, Drab, &c.	,,	6	8
Heavy Hand-knit, Do. do. In Heather Mixtures	,,	6	8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

CARNRICKS' SOLUBLE FOOD { Samples supplied to Medical Men. Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

CADBURY'S SOLUBLE COCOA { Samples supplied. Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a specially selected consignment of BROWN RUSSIA SKINS.

The Russia Leather Boots and Shoes are now most fashionable at Home, and are much preferred for their durability and elegance.

We give every attention to finish and style.

We are now making the above to order only. FIT GUARANTEED, at following prices:—

Gent's Oxford Shoes	Rs.	15-8
,, Lace Boots	,,	20
,, Elcho or Field Boots	,,	50
,, Regulation Jack Boots	,,	55

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2¼ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
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BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be repeated at the Town Hall,
on THURSDAY, the 30TH AUGUST, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats .... " 2.

Members' Season Tickets will not be available on this occasion.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE EXCHANGE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

APPLICANTS for the post of MATRON are informed that it has been FILLED UP.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2' 6" by 6' 6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

A LADY with several daughters (a private family) living in one of the best suburbs of Manchester, is wishful to receive two or more Anglo-Indian children. They would have loving motherly care and a very happy home, with first-rate education. Highest references given and required.—Address, Mrs. WILSON, Sorn Lea, Whalley Range, Manchester.

HENRY RORIE, son of John James Rorie, late of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, a Commander in the Royal Navy, is requested to communicate with the undermentioned Solicitors, who can inform him of something to his advantage.

Any person giving information of his address or certificate of his death will be rewarded.

The said Henry Rorie was last heard of in the year 1862, when he was on board the ship Bombay Merchant, at Bombay, bound for Singapore.

ROOKER, MATTHEWS, HARRISON, & Co.,
Solicitors, Plymouth, England.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per share, for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1888, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1888, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 29th August on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 29th August, to the 8th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) and Rs. 25 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo, to shareholders whose names will be on the register on the 30th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st inst., to the 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

TECHNICAL ASBESTOS AND INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, MACHINE OILS.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for the exclusive sale of our goods, which are acknowledged in Europe to be the best, viz:—

Reddaway's Valvoline Stelling Machine Oils.
Reddaway's Sterling Asbestos Goods.
Reddaway's Sterling Rubber Goods.

Apply direct to the Manufacturers,

F. REDDAWAY & CO.,
HAMBURG.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of Scrap Brass, of which 90 tons are in loose pieces, and 10 tons in Ingots, now lying in the Branch Stores, Locomotive Department, Parel, where same can be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit as security of Rs. 50 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

Purchasers, whose Tenders may be accepted, must pay for and take delivery of the metal, where it now lies, within 40 days from notification by the Acting Agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the sale may be cancelled by the Agent, and the amount of security deposited forfeited to the Company without the necessity of showing any loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1888.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	"	"	Soundy	" 275
3	"	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4	Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5	Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
9	"	"	Doener	" 650
7	Semi-Grand	"	Broadwood	" 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard	by	Chappel.	" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TENNENTS TOBACCO, 4 and 6 Sticks to the lb., to Coffee Shops and Merchants at 12 as. per lb., in bond.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

FAIRY LAMPS.—Just received our new Stock of the latest Novelties, and priced at prices never heard before, viz., from Annas 15.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, in a native merchant's office, a Bachelor Eurasian CLERK, of business experience; must be trustworthy, with reliable testimonials. Terms will be agreed after selecting candidate. Describe age.—"A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, 6 PROBATIONERS for the Government Telegraph Department, local scale. Candidates should apply at once, personally, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Telegraph Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER for an up-country mill. Apply stating terms, to Vundravandas Purshotumdas, No. 119, Nagdevi Road, or No. 65, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £60 per annum for one. £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 1, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Pucca House with Iron roof immediately over the Club Lawn-Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel Percy Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee.—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at Rs. 100 per share will be payable, free of Income Tax, to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after the 29th instant.

DAVID SASSOON AND CO.,
Agents.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8 per share or equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to the registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1888, at 6-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23rd July, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

WITH reference to the previous notice it is hereby intimated that during the removal of the 100 tons and the erection of the 30 tons cranes the Trustees expect to be able to undertake 20 tons lifts, instead of 1½ ton only as previously notified.

By order of the Trustees,

A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

GOLSPIE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WARMINSTER, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Miss Wilkins is prepared to receive in her long-established Institution Families from India, at strictly inclusive and moderate Terms. A sound and liberal education guaranteed, with home care and attention.—Reference to Parents in Calcutta and Bombay.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

400 Tolas First quality.
500 " 2nd "
900 " 3rd "

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

NOTICE.

Sulfonal Bayer.

THE above words are the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and are the exclusive property of that firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for The Farbenfabriken
vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

NOTICE.

Phenacetine Bayer.

THE above words are the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of the firm of The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and are the exclusive property of that firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for The Farbenfabriken
vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1888, the Special Resolutions hereunder written were unanimously passed, and that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, when the said resolutions will be submitted for confirmation.

THE RESOLUTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO

1. That Pearse and Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

2. That Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up Pearse and Company, Limited, and they are hereby authorized if they shall in their absolute discretion think fit to keep the Company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal, provided that they shall not carry on the business longer than 14 days after the confirmation of this resolution. And they are further instructed to invite offers for the whole business stock premises, &c., as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made to dispose of the same accordingly. And every power given by the resolutions passed at the meeting or by the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the abovenamed Liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of the other of them from Bombay.

3. That the remuneration of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be two and a half per cent. on all assets which may come to their hands in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Chairman.

Witness
H. J. RUNDOLPH HEMMING,
Solicitor.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1876 .... £988,156
" 1886 .... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
____________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The, LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage 1.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. J. Wallace's lecture, 5-30 p. m.
Half-yearly general meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Party to Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, at Messrs. Hassumbhoy and Fazulbhoy Visram's.

Vessel arrived.—The Alvah (s), arrived yesterday from Middlesborough.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Etolia (s), for Havre; and Astræa (s), Aberdeen.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 1-20 p. m., on the Thursday, 30th inst.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clyde entered, and the s.s. Albara, Etolia, and Bheema left, the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Kerbella entered, and the s.s. Astræa left, it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Venetia entered, and the s.s. Bisagno left, the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Alvah entered it yesterday.

Attempted Burglary.—A burglary was attempted on Saturday night at the Argyle Road Branch Post Office.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Raja of Rajpipla, arrived here on Sunday, at 6-45 p.m., and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Girgaum Back Road.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes—Messrs. Barton, (Captain) Prevost, Cobbold, and Collingwood vs. White—Messrs. (Graham), Dixon, Edwards, Nathan, and Captain Hodgkinson. Play to commence at 5 p. m.

Reported Thefts.—Mr. H. Pearse, Assistant Manager of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 80 in currency notes and cash from a drawer in his writing desk, on Saturday last.—Kursondass Hurruckchund, a mehta, living in Mody Street, Fort, reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 310, from his room, on Saturday last.

A Suspicious Character.—Gopal Diringsey, against whom there appeared a register of fourteen previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a sarree, valued at Rs. 2, and offering the same for sale in Mutton Road, near the Null Bazaar, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came in possession of the same. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Pick-pocket.—Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan of the Borah caste, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing 5 annas and 6 pies in cash and some nic-nacs valued at Re. 1-2-6, from the pocket of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, while at the Null Bazaar Fish Market that morning, at about 8 o'clock. The accused was arrested while in the act and with the purse and its contents in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Vundravun Hurryvullab and a Brahmin mendicant, before Mr. Hamilton, with housebreaking and attempting to steal. The accused had been found at one o'clock in the afternoon in the room of a watchman which had been locked. The prisoner had forced the lock, entered the room, and was busy removing the contents of a box he had burst open when he was arrested. The accused's house was searched, and several broken locks and false keys were found. It was stated that he had only bought the locks to practice breaking them open with the probable intention of opening his neighbours' doors. He pointed out several shops from where he had purchased them. On pleading guilty to the charge, the magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that nothing had been stolen, passed a sentence of four months' hard labour.

An Audacious Swindler.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday investigated a case in which a Parsee, named Rustomjee Pestonjee Enti, of a respectable family, was charged on remand, with cheating. Some weeks ago the accused entered a jeweller's shop in Church Gate Street and asked to see several rings and brooches. He was shown several by the shopkeeper, a Parsee, and when he had selected a few jewels worth Rs. 194, he asked permission to take them away for approval, giving an address in Girgaum, and promising to return them or their value in a day or two. However, as he did not return with either, the jeweller made inquiries at the address which had been given, and found the accused did not live there. The complainant then obtained a warrant against the accused, who was arrested at Surat. In defence he stated he had lost the rings and brooches and was frightened, and absconded. Since the arrest of the accused it was found that he had some time ago cheated Messrs. Thacker and Co. of Rs. 19-12. After agreeing to buy two dictionaries he pretended he had left a hundred rupee note in his office, and asked to have a sepoy sent with him for the money, previously prevailing on an assistant in the shop to give him the change, as he promised to give the note to the sepoy. He, however, managed to elude the sepoy and got away with the money. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour for each offence.

HIGH COURT.—August 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Aohrat and another—Balkrishna and D.—Part heard.
393-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib vs. Dadoo Meya Malsin and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.
535-87—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejonjee vs Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola and others—Jeffersonl B and D.
528-87—Little, S, F and N—A Toussaint and another vs Munji Nursey and another—Mansukla, and D.
357-86—Ardesir, H and D—Gunputrai Makhunlal and another vs Aimai and others—Pestonji and R.
22-88—Mansuklal and D—Govindram Dwarkadas vs Nurrotumdas Tapidas—Tyabji and D.
440-86—Payne, G and S—Goredhun Purshotum vs Gooaldas Valabdas and others—Mansuklal and D.
235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdoola Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hajrabai and others—M H Khan, and M and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

518-87—Mansuklal and D.—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana.—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.
89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.
456-87—Mirza, H. K.—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C. and B.
461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper.—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W. and S.
434-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs. Meherabi.—Nanu and H.
68-88—Little, S., F. and N.—Sir Munguldas Nathubbai Kt., C.S.I., vs. Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E. and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills. Chalk, W and S, T and B, and M, E and H—Mahomedally Jafferji—Petitioner—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

[illegible]—Payne, G and S—S Orner vs H Ascher.
[illegible]—D S Garud—Vajiraj Juswantraj and others vs W J Morse.
[illegible]—Jefferson, B and D—Haji Moosa Haji Hassum and others vs Haji Abd Satar Haji Taleb.
[illegible]—Payne, G and S—The Oriental Oil and Flour Manfg Co vs Pallonji Sorabji.
312-88—M, H Khan—Goolba Anunda and others vs Premchund Roychund—Ardesir, H and D.
313-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Bharmul Nursey and others vs Joshi Bhimji Hariram—Little, S, F and N.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Cause.

79-88—Payne, G. and S.—Vasirbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Asur.—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Part heard.

VACCINATION AND THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—In so important a matter as the vaccination of children and registration of births it is more important that the truth should be ascertained than that the advocates of either department should achieve a literary success. Your article to-day appeared to me to be a fair statement of the case from one point of view, but I cannot say as much of either of the letters of the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Not only are facts withheld in the letters of the Superintendent of Vaccination, but facts are twisted to suit deductions wished to be drawn. The dispute is a very simple one. Is the registration of births "notoriously defective" as the Superintendent of Vaccination alleges? If this statement of the Superintendent is correct, then the vaccination of children must be, as the registration of births, "notoriously defective"; there is no other conclusion possible. If the children have been born, where have they gone to that they have not been vaccinated. I take the following years in which the number of births registered and the number of children vaccinated are shown.

Return showing the number of births and the number of children vaccinated under one year of age:—

Years.	Births Registered.	Children Vaccinated.
1885	14,964	14,226
1886	14,909	13,640
1887	15,429	13,866

The children vaccinated in 1887 were 1,563 less than the children whose births were registered. This is a fact which the Superintendent of Vaccination should not have kept back.

Now the above return is unfavourable enough to the Vaccination Department, if the registration of births is "notoriously defective" as the Superintendent of Vaccination alleges; but it is still more unfavourable if the number of infants imported into the city is considered. Probably the number of children brought into the city is as large as the number of children born in it. The Superintendent of Vaccination makes a statement which, if correct, he ought to be able to prove if his own department is efficient. His statement is that the registration of births is defective, the proof of this statement is the finding of births which have not been registered. Has the Superintendent of Vaccination during the last five years found any births which had not been registered? If he has not found any births that have not been registered, either the registration of births is not defective, or the Vaccination Department is inefficient; there is no other possible conclusion.

The Superintendent of Vaccination, in proving that the registration of births is defective, is merely proving that his own department is "notoriously defective."

The Superintendent of Vaccination extols their success in vaccination, and yet, notwithstanding the efficiency of his department, he is unable to find out any of the large number of children whose births have not been registered.

Beyond the statement of the Superintendent of Vaccination, a statement which I have shown to be inaccurate if his facts are correct, I have to take objection to his comparison between the establishments employed for the registration of births and of vaccination. In his first letter he did not state the relative establishments correctly. He stated that there were six registrars engaged in the registration of births, and a certain number of karkoons, although he must have known that the registrars are not engaged in the registration of births; while he drew a comparison between the number of each establishment he did not draw a comparison between the salaries paid to each establishment, and possibly for a very good reason, that the salaries are very much higher in the Vaccination Department. This little difference in pay the Superintendent of Vaccination ought, I think, to have drawn attention to. The statement below will show the difference in the rates of pay given to men employed directly under the Municipality and to men doing much easier work in the Vaccination Department under Government; the hours of work being probably three times as long in the registration of births as in the Vaccination Department.

Registration of Births Establishment.

Karkoons 39, at Rs. 11 each......Rs. 429.

Now compare the above establishment for the registration of births with the following establishment for vaccination:—

	Rs.
1 Assistant Superintendent, at	130
1 Head Vaccinator, at	45
6 Vaccinators, at Rs. 24	144
2 Sub-Vaccinators, at Rs. 18	36
13 Karkoons, at Rs. 12	156
3 Peons, at Rs. 10	30
11 Coolies, at Rs. 8	88
Total...Rs.	629

The above establishment, large as it is, does not include the Superintendent of Vaccination himself.

Does anybody suppose that if the Vaccination Department was under the Municipal Corporation anything like the above establishment would be employed, or anything like the above salaries paid for the easy work performed by the vaccinators? for the vaccination establishment merely, as a rule, attend certain stations fixed for vaccination. The vaccination work chiefly consists in vaccinating children whose births have already been found and reported by the registration of births establishment to the Superintendent of Vaccination. That is, the hard portion of the vaccination work is done by the registration of births staff in finding the births. The extraordinary fact is the comparison which the Superintendent of Vaccination draws between the willingness of the people to have their children vaccinated and their unwillingness to have their births registered. Because people are willing to bring their children to be vaccinated the Superintendent thinks that people are equally willing to bring children to have their births registered.

In regard to Dr. Hewlett's condemation of the registration of births in this city, Dr. Hewlett seems to have written in forgetfulness of the immigration of males into the city and of the undue proportion of males to females in the population. In 1881, there were 112·9 males to 100 females; besides Dr. Hewlett seems to be ignorant of the fact that the birth-rate in Bombay is very high amongst certain classes who have a large proportion of females, and very low amongst other classes who have a small proportion of females. It is simply ridiculous to draw a comparison between Bombay with an excess of males and cities up-country with an excess of females unless that Government can order males to bear children as well as females.

Aug. 25. TRUTH.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular of the 6th August is as follows:—The period under review embraces an interval of eighteen days, during which reports of a continued strong market in India, strengthened holders, whilst advices from the consuming districts reporting the scarcity and consequent dearness of raw cotton encouraged dealers and a very good business has to be recorded with an occasional rise in rates of from 25 cents to a dollar per bale in special instances, the market closing firm as under. Inferior and medium description of No. 20s. have been in great request in consequence of their cheapness, and rates have advanced from 25 to 50 cents per bale owing to small stock. Good to best are passed over for extreme prices, and close unchanged, with but a moderate business doing. The demand for No. 16s. generally has been in excess of supply, and values show an improvement of 50 cents to a dollar per bale in medium and common, whilst good to best close steady as last advised. No. 12s. have also been in short supply, and a very good business has been done in all descriptions at an advance in rates of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale, the stock being well nigh exhausted. In No. 10s. an improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale may be noticed in common to medium descriptions whilst good to best continue steady at last quotations, the market closing firm and a good business is reported. Nos. 6s. and 8s. are in better demand, the former in the absence of supplies are badly wanted at fancy prices, the latter are also inquired for at dol. 1 higher. During the fortnight, arrival 13,127 bales sales 11,904 bales, shipment to coast ports and Japan 372 bales, and unsold stock 10,736 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 3,178 bales and Japan 3,461 bales. Latest advices from the East Coast report a strong market with a good demand at previous prices, whilst reports from Shanghai and Japan make those markets steady with but a moderate business doing and a slight advance in rates in special spinnings.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

The rainfall at Khandalla during the past week is shown as under:—

	In.	ct.
19th August	1	65
20th "	3	20
21st "	1	35
22nd "	0	56
23rd "	1	26
24th "	2	8
25th "	2	0
Previously registered	126	17
Total	138	27

HIGH COURT.—August 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PROPERTIES.

GOPALRAO LUXMON AND OTHERS vs. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

This was a suit to have it declared that the three Hindu temples of Marooti or Hunooman in Picquet Road, Shree Ramjee and Marooti in Khetwady, and Vetal Marooti at Malabar Hill, and the appurtenances thereto, have always been and are Hindu religious and charitable properties, and as such are not liable to attachment or sale; that the defendant Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia may be restrained from selling or disposing of any of the temples or their appurtenances, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

The facts of the plaintiffs' case are these: They are worshippers and votaries at the three Hindu temples abovementioned. In 1850, Luxmon Venoba Kamat, since deceased, obtained a decree in the late Supreme Court for the recovery of Rs. 9,000 on a paper writing, alleged to have been executed in 1842 by Nanabhoy, *alias* Curnanund Sadashivjee, to secure a sum of Rs. 6,000 advanced by Luxmon Venoba Kamat. Neither the paper writing nor the decree could be traced in the proceedings of the suit kept in the High Court. No part of the amount was ever applied to any purposes connected with the three temples in question; but it was applied by Nanabhoy to his own use. In September, 1873, Luxmon Venoba Kamat obtained a writ of *fieri facias* from the High Court, by virtue of which the Sheriff attached, as belonging to Mohundas Radhikadas Bawa, one of the sureties to the paper writing, several Hindu religious and charitable properties, with the appurtenances thereto. The sale did not take place owing to the opposition of certain members of the Hindu community on the ground that they were charitable properties, and that Mohundas Radhikadas Bawa had no interest therein save as a worshipper or manager. Luxmon Venoba obtained the writ without having previously revived the decree of 1850, and no order of revival appeared on the proceedings. In 1879, Luxmon Venoba, being in pecuniary difficulties, assigned his interest in the decree of 1850 by way of further security for moneys alleged to have been advanced by the second defendant on the mortgage of certain of his properties. The original decree-holder and the three judgment-debtors died between 1855 and 1879, in which latter year the second defendant obtained an order to amend the title of the decree by substituting his name as assignee in place of Luxmon Venoba, substituting the name of Dhuncooverbai, widow, as the legal representative, &c. In October, 1885, Mr. Justice Bayley made an order directing the Sheriff to sell the right, title, and interest of Mohundas Bawa and of Dhuncooverbai, his widow and legal representative. The properties were advertised for sale on the 8th November, 1887, but the sale was ordered to be stopped by Mr. Justice Scott on the petition of Bhasker Mucunjee and another; and an investigation was directed into the claim of the petitioners to the several properties. Default, however, having been made in giving security within the limited time, the petition was dismissed. The second defendant advertised a sale by public auction of the three temples in February, 1887; and the worshippers and votaries, being desirous of having it decided whether the properties were charitable or not, filed this suit. The plaintiffs submitted that the decree of 1850, not having been revived, was now inoperative by lapse of time. The three temples, being religious and charitable properties of the Hindu community, could not lawfully be attached and sold under the decree; and the deceased Mohundas or his widow had no right, title or interest therein, they having been long since dedicated to religious and charitable uses for the benefit of the worshippers and votaries.

The second defendant stated that the plaintiffs could not maintain this suit. The sum of Rs. 6,000 was advanced to Mohundas Bawa by Luxmon Venoba upon the security of the Picquet Road property by an indenture, dated 23rd November, 1842. By a bond bearing the same date, Mohundas Bawa, as principal, and Succaram Bawa and Curnanand Sadashivjee as sureties, agreed to pay Luxmon Venoba the sum of Rs. 6,000 and interest; and judgment was obtained upon that bond. Defendant believed that the sum of Rs. 6,000 was applied by Mohundas Bawa in making additions, improvements, and repairs to the Picquet Road property. The sale of the properties was not stopped in consequence of the opposition offered on the ground that they were charitable properties, or that Mohundas Bawa had no interest therein. The judgment had been revived on the 10th February, 1870, and by the issue of the writ of *fieri facias* on the 6th September, 1873; and on the 5th October, 1875, it was assigned to the second defendant. The three properties, it was alleged, belonged to Mohundas Bawa; and the plaintiff, not being the heir or legal representative of the Bawa, was not entitled to sue.

Several witnesses were called to show that the properties are religious and charitable properties.

The enquiry has not concluded.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A few days ago, an elderly Hindoo woman, named Toolsibai, reported to the police that her husband, Tookaram Shewram, had been to Nassik in company with one Bapoo Narayen Vanjari, that he had told his wife before he left that he would come back on Nagpanchmi day, but that he had not returned, and she could not account for his disappearance. She said that her husband was told by Bapoo Narayen that there was some land in Nassik which could be had very cheap and he was induced by the man's representations to start with him on the 8th instant for that place. He took with him Rs. 150 in cash and about Rs. 375 worth of ornaments. On the day following Nagpanchmi, Bapoo came to her at her house, and, giving her a couple of rupees, said that her husband wanted her to meet him at Kurjat, and that if she did not find him there she should proceed to Poona. The woman did not go to Kurjat herself, but sent her son-in-law, Hari Vaman, who, however, found no trace whatever of her husband in Kurjat. The woman subsequently went to where Bapoo lived, and, on asking him about her husband, he said that he had died of cholera. On this information the police apprehended Bapoo Narayen and two of his companions, and placed them before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday. The woman was not present in court at the time, and in her absence Mr. Brewin, who is in charge of the case, laid the facts before the magistrate. His Worship, after having interrogated the accused, said there was not a vestige of suspicion against them, and that he would not allow them to be detained any longer in custody. As far as he could gather, the whole ground of suspicion rested upon a statement alleged to have been made by the woman, which was denied by the first accused, Bapoo.

Mr. Brewin said there was the statement of the woman plus contradictory statements made by the accused.

The magistrate asked, if Mr. Brewin imputed that the man was murdered.

Mr. Brewin replied that he did not impute anything particular against the accused. He might have murdered the man or simply committed theft. A suspicion was raised against him by the contradictory statements he had made to the police.

His Worship postponed further investigation until the arrival of Toolsibai in court. She having arrived shortly after, the magistrate put her through a searching examination as to the circumstances under which her husband had disappeared, and came to the conclusion that there was certainly ground for inquiry. Mr. Brewin produced a letter purporting to be addressed to the woman by her husband, and a post-card addressed to the woman's son-in-law, stating that her husband, Tookaram, had approved of the land, which was worth Rs. 500, and asking her to raise a sum of Rs. 200 and meet him at Sangam in Poona.

The magistrate said he would order the detention of the accused on the statements he had heard, remarking that the correspondence required some sort of explanation. At Mr. Brewin's request one of the three men was released, and Bapoo Narayen and one of his companions were remanded to custody for further inquiry. Mr. Brewin obtained a fortnight's postponement in order to enable him to send the men in charge of a police officer to Nassik for collecting particulars about the missing man.

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 25th instant, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	8	31	7	55	8	90	11	87	9	17	8	7
Rainfall on 25th instant	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total up to date	8	31	7	55	8	91	11	87	9	17	8	7

The best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

SEVERE STORM IN CALCUTTA.

For several days past, as signified in our telegraphic columns, there have been symptoms of a cyclonic disturbance in the Bay, and early on Friday morning Calcutta was visited by a storm, of which the *Englishman* publishes the following account:—

For a time the violence of the wind was rather alarming, and the heavy downpour of rain continued throughout the day. The shipping having been warned of the threatening state of the weather, there has been a temporary stoppage of the outward traffic. No shipping casualties are reported, although there has been very heavy weather in the Bay for several days past. In Calcutta there was heavy rain on Thursday night, but about midnight there came a lull, and it was not till about 4 A. M. that the storm rose, the violence of the wind culminating about two hours later. The average velocity of the wind at the mouth of the Hughli on Thursday rose to 75 miles an hour, and about 5-30 in Calcutta it could not have been much less.

As dawn crept over the city, the outlook was dismal and menacing, and the storm had assumed a distinctly cyclonic character, the gusts of winds dashing with great violence upon houses, and trees, and shipping. A visitor to Calcutta and a skilled observer, who had passed up the river the previous day, declared that the wind velocity at 5-30 in Calcutta was greater than anything encountered at the Sandheads. The storm, however, did not develope, but died away gradually about nine o'clock, although the rain fell persistently all day.

A good deal of damage has been done, chiefly in the native parts, where the rain and wind have played havoc with the huts and shanties. In Dalhousie Square and elsewhere telegraph poles have been upset; trees have been blown down; and the Maidan has in many parts been converted into vast lakes and swamps. So far, we believe, there is no loss of life, although considerable apprehension prevails as to the shipping at the mouth of the river. The steamers, which put back the other day, because of the dirty weather, proceeded to sea on Wednesday, and must have encountered the full force of the storm. Every precaution has been taken to render aid to vessels in distress, and the port authorities are deserving of the highest praise for the prompt and energetic manner in which they have acted.

Turning to the Maidan we find that at least a dozen trees have been uprooted, mostly to the east of the Fort. Six large trees are down immediately to the north of the Race Course. As has been said, great part of the Maidan is flooded, in some places waist-deep, and the Red Road has a curious appearance, looking like an immense bridge spanning an inland sea stretching away on one side to the river bank, and on the other covering the whole area from the Monument down to the Golf Club ground. The Dharmtalla and the other tanks opposite Lindsay Street, and also the one on the north of the Jail, are filled almost to the point of overflowing.

Most of the streets in town have been inundated, and business people have been seriously inconvenienced. Old Court House Street, the Esplanade, Dharmtalla, Dalhousie Square, and Strand Road, are the parts chiefly affected, the water in many places being ankle-deep. The Courts, which are generally crowded, were almost deserted yesterday, and the prospect of a storm of even greater violence has kept many people at home. In Old Court House Street four trees were destroyed, in Dharmtalla, the Esplanade half a dozen, and in Lower Circular Road a like number.

Nearly all the shops in Chandney Choke, Bow Bazar Street, Chitpur Road, and Cornwallis Street, were closed, and those on a level with the road were inundated. Chitpur Road, in fact, from Lal Bazar to Baug Bazar, was from two to three feet under water, in some places more, and this part of the town had the appearance of a third-class Venice. A gondola would certainly have moved more freely in these strange waterways than the ubiquitous ticca-ghari, which seemed to be rapidly dissolving into its constituent elements. Steering my course north, I found Cornwallis Street in a bad way, many of the houses looking sadly dilapidated. The footboards of the tramcars were well under water, while as for the bylanes and "gullies," they were mere canals of muddy liquid. Clive Street and Lyons' Range were submerged, and little or no traffic was observable. Many of the cork trees in Cornwallis Street were down, and one tiled hut in Cornwallis Street had collapsed. Creek Row, which extends from the Circular Road to Wellington Square, was under deep water, and the maze of narrow lanes between Wellington Square and Baitakhana was all but impassable.

At midday the tank lying to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral overflowed, and a large quantity of fine fish was seen above the shallow waters on the Maidan. Crowds of natives with bamboos, sticks, nets, and chudders were to be seen rushing about chasing the fish, of which they secured considerable hauls. One huge *ruho*, nearly three feet long, was caught by one man, who rushed off with it to his hut, followed by a rabble. Groups of boys at street corners near Theatre Road and Lower Circular Road were busy netting the stray fish that had escaped from the tanks into the ditch by the road side.

Camac Street was also under water, while Theatre Road, Elysium Row, Hungerford Street, and Wood Street had become river channels. The end of Wellesley Street, near Park Street, was inundated to such an extent as to stop the running of the tramcars for a considerable time. Some damage was done to the shrubs and plants in Government House Gardens.

A telegram received at 1 p.m. on Friday from Saugor states that the wind velocity, which had been 45 miles an hour at 11 a.m., had increased to 50 miles. At the same time the weather was reported to be gradually moderating. Captain Petley, the Port Officer, has engaged the Retriever to be in readiness to proceed to sea to render any assistance to light ships or vessels in distress. The ship Champion, in tow of the Clive, proceeded to sea on Thursday, and as the tug has not returned to Saugor, some uneasiness is felt on that account. The Research is provisioned and under orders at Diamond Harbour to be ready to proceed to visit the Houses of Refuge in case any sailors may have got ashore.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CO.

A Rangoon telegram says:—The Additional Recorder, in a pauper Karen case against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, animadverted strongly on the procedure adopted by the defendant corporation in employing a detective who introduced himself as an old friend of the plaintiff's, and thus sought to obtain information regarding the latter's property and the fact of his having made an illegal agreement with his advocate. The Recorder, in the course of his judgment, says:—

"I confess that the means adopted in this case is to me a novel and far from pleasant experience of the way in which cases are conducted. Not only is the course adopted justified, but the detective is actually put forward as a witness whose statements I should accept where they contradict the plaintiff. I am asked to believe a man who lent himself to the contemptible trick he admits he practised—a trick, the true nature of which is not to be hidden under the euphemism of the transaction being the employment of a detective to obtain legal evidence for the Senate. Society will be indeed in a deplorable condition if ever the employment of the detective comes to take the form of employing a friend or acquaintance as an opponent to worm out of him in confidence statements to his opponent's advantage, and if ever credence is given to what false friends who lend themselves to such trickery may come to say. Now, under the circumstances, I should have thought it must have forced itself upon those responsible for the conduct of this case, first of all, that the man who lent himself to such a trick would not be likely, no matter what might have happened at at an interview, to have come back and told his employers that he had failed, seeing that the only person who could contradict his version would be the plaintiff himself. As matter of fact, he came back with a story of success apparently not anticipated; for the employer, to obtain evidence of a supposed illegal agreement, not only comes forward with that, but also with the fact, of which the corporation had really no corroborative evidence, that the plaintiff had property. It is self-evident that any person unconnected with the disputes between the parties would look with the greatest suspicion on the statements of a man who admitted such dishonourable action. The informer's evidence, where differing from the plaintiff's, is rejected, and the Court, having no reason to doubt that the plaintiff is not possessed of Rs. 3,000 worth of property, allows him to sue as a pauper. His advocate's conduct in taking a promissory note for Rs 10,000 in advance for fees is considered improper, and he will be called upon for an explanation."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR SYED AHMED'S "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Sir Syed Ahmed has issued a manifesto unfolding his "Plan of Campaign" against what is called the National Congress. The document, apart from the views propounded in it, does not disclose any special merit or ability, though partisan spirit, which has attached quite a fictitious value to the utterances of the descendant of the prophet, may extol it as a State paper. The plan first saw the light of the day in the congenial columns of the *Pioneer*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is sure to have telegraphed a full summary of it to the great journal which he is allowed to permeate with his own bias on Indian questions. We are only asked to take the Syed's word for it that the Congress is a bad thing, and that it bodes ruin and disaster to the country and the Government. These Mahomedans ought to be honest and straightforward in their opposition to the Congress. We suspect that their lamentable backwardness in education and enlightenment is at the bottom of all their vapourings against the movement. If they were to say openly that they would take no part in the Congress, because their community, in their present condition, were likely to gain little by the Government granting to the people greater political liberty or a larger share in the administration of the country, one might respect their fears. But they have no right to carry their selfishness so far as to decry a movement, simply and solely because they have not rendered themselves fit for the enjoyment of the rights of enlightened citizenship. As the motive which inspires their action is not so pure and exalted as to be publicly and frankly acknowledged, they are compelled to screen it behind such reckless assertions as that the Congress was an infamous machinery invented by Baboos for the purpose of hampering their rulers and encouraging the Russians to come here and overthrow their power. The Syed says that the rival organization which he is going to start will acquaint the British public with the real wishes and feelings of the people of India,—that is to say, the Syed and his ignorant following. If the pamphlets and leaflets, which, imitating the example of the Congressionists, it is intended to distribute broadcast in England, were to contain nothing more than sweeping assertions unsupported by any fact or sober argument, the energy employed upon their production would be all but wasted; for the intelligent portion of the British public, to whom the Syed will appeal, are not like his ignorant followers who are ready to take every thing on trust. Let the Congress do its work honestly, earnestly and conscientiously, and it will have nothing to fear from an organization which has its origin mainly in selfish and unreasonable fears.

THE BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—Up to this time our boys, and now-a-days our girls, only aim at passing the Matriculation examination. The ambition is no doubt laudable, and it serves to advance the worldly interests of those who pass the examination, because they have a decided advantage over those who do not. But we have had too much of literary education, and we hope the technical institute will serve to divert the attention of our countrymen to the more practical instruction which will be given there. It is the duty of parents to see whether their sons are capable of receiving higher education at our colleges or can do better in the practical walks of life. The field of industrial pursuits is vast, and it will be very long before the industrial market will be overstocked as the market of clerks is at present.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY.

The *Gujerati* gives, in its yesterday's issue, a portrait of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and publishes a highly eulogistic article on his career in Bombay as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The paper says:—"Many magistrates have, up to now, been on the bench, but none of them have performed their duties in the way which characterizes Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 'the authorities' were harassing people in very trifling matters, and the people were put to much expense in defending themselves. The magistrates were content with moving in the old groove, and the ends of justice were frustrated. There were many things which all the previous magistrates were doing as a matter of course, as being sanctioned by immemorial custom and tradition; but Mr. Crawley-Boevey has refused to follow blindly his predecessors in the office, and has placed, by an exercise of care and vigilance, the Police, the Municipality and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under proper control. He also exercises a wholesome check upon people who rush into court to obtain summonses, simply with the object of annoying their neighbours. Just at present, the saying goes among the people, 'now is the rule of Boevey Saheb,' and we hear ordinary hawkers say 'we can obtain justice from Boevey Saheb.' Mr. Crawley-Boevey has from a long time been a well-wisher of the natives. Our countrymen aspire to get into the ranks of the Civil Service, but Mr. Crawley-Boevey thinks that they should rather try to gain admission, in larger numbers, into the Uncovenanted Service, which is fully open to them. He has published a pamphlet on the subject, which deserves the best consideration of all. He is a liberal in his views, and is a generous and kind-hearted man. For his affable disposition and gentlemanly manners he is very much liked in Gujerat and Bombay. When he leaves Bombay on the return of Mr. Cooper, this city will suffer a great loss."

A PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR BOMBAY.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* says:—We do not think we are wrong in believing that the arguments in favour of having a pharmacological laboratory, laid by the deputation of the Bombay Medical Union before Lord Reay, must have deeply impressed his Excellency. Our good Governor appears to be fully alive to the necessity of establishing such a laboratory. We were surprised to see that Dr. Pinkerton, the Surgeon-General, has followed the correspondent of a newspaper, who styles himself "Tophet," in expressing a fear that experiments made upon living animals at the laboratory will wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos. Fortunately, a Hindoo gentleman, Dr. Balchandar, was one of the deputation which waited upon his Excellency, and he was in a position from personal experience to scout the ludicrous argument of Dr. Pinkerton. The views expressed on this subject by Dr. K. F. Bahadurji, at the meeting of the Union, are deserving of careful consideration, and they ought to dispel the misapprehensions which exist in some minds on the question.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The influential and representative deputation of the Medical Union, which waited on H. H. the Governor the other day, has been able, thanks to Lord Reay's condescension in according to it a patient and attentive hearing, to submit a satisfactory and interesting record of useful work quietly and unostentatiously accomplished. Nothing could well have been happier than the constitution of the deputation, blending as it so harmoniously did the energy and earnestness of youth with the wisdom and sobriety of maturer years. The members of the deputation showed an acquaintance with the subject and a grasp of the facts with which they were dealing, which afforded a striking contrast to the haziness and superficiality of the reply of the Surgeon-General, whose bias and narrowness of views, moreover, were as disappointing and regrettable as his Excellency's candour and liberality were hopeful and re-assuring.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Local self-government in the mofussil has not proved quite the success one might wish for it. The disenfranchisement of the Mehmadabad Municipality, and the unmistakeable warning given by Government to the Ahmedabad Municipality not to delay any longer the construction of the drainage of that most unhealthy town, are instances in point, and now Government have seen the necessity of appointing a Collector-President over the Municipal Board at Broach. The last unofficial president was Mr. Wilson, who obtained an unenviable notoriety last year by his wanton recklessness in instituting criminal proceedings against a respectable townsman and fellow-Commissioner. We are sorry, in the interest of local self-government, to find that his appointment has proved a sad failure, and, therefore, it cannot be denied that the retrograde step now taken by Government is perfectly justifiable.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that Lord Reay is an advocate of local self-government, but he deserves no blame for appointing an official president over the Municipal Board at Broach, for his Excellency would not have taken this step, if he had not seen the necessity for it. We are sorry, says the paper, that no fit man from the ranks of non-officials could be discovered in Broach to fill the office of president. But it must be remembered that the late non-official president of the Broach Municipality had proved a sad failure.

THE RANA OF "PORBUNDER AND HIS APOLOGISTS."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in an article bearing the above heading, says it is a pity that whenever the British Government intervenes in the management of a misgoverned state for the benefit of its subjects some native papers come forward to blame the Government for their interference. The Rana of Porebunder had rendered British intervention necessary by his misrule and his total neglect of the wants and welfare of his subjects, and by taking into their own hands the internal administration of his dominion the Government have done a favour to the people residing in it. But instead of recognising the benefit which they have derived from the change of rulers, some of the newspapers of Gujrat have been profuse in their sympathy with an unworthy prince and have been busy reviling the British Government for the steps they were compelled to take against him. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta has joined these papers in denouncing the Government, but we think that by indulging in these clamours they are doing, if anything, a disservice to the Rana. The "joint administration," introduced after the deposition of the Rana, has proved most beneficial to the state. All the warning which had been given from time to time, by political officers, to reform abuses had proved of no avail. The prince remained stubborn, obdurate and oppressive as ever, and consequently there was no choice but to remove him from power.

THE RECENT FIRES AT MODY BUNDER.

The *Bombay Samachar* does not think that the fires which have broken out at Mody Bay thrice within a short space of time could be the result of pure accident. There must be some foul play, and the police ought to do all they can to find out the incendiaries. Property of the value of thousands of rupees has been destroyed by these fires, and the loss will tell heavily upon the owners, as dealers in fuel are for the most part men of small means. The matter affects the public, inasmuch as the loss of a vast quantity of fuel must result in an enhancement of the prices of this necessary article, and the poor and the middle classes will be the sufferers.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 27, 1888, and following days, for cadetships in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

I.—For Cavalry Cadetships.

	Marks.		Marks.
Hogarth, C J	8,162	Moir, P	6,928
Thomson-Fraser, J.	7,348	Trevor-Boothe, A L.	6,843
St Maur, R H	7,279	Leveson, C H	6,824
Gaussen, C L	7,205	Young, W E	6,820
Fitz-Patrick, F A W	7,031	Carl-Haag, E	6,790
Childers, H C	6,993	Fry, G M	6,765
Longueville, R	6,989	Allfrey, F E	6,712
Lewin, J	6,954		

II.—For Infantry Cadetships.

Young, D C	9,397	Harold, G F	7,530
Doughty, C H M	9,380	Rombulow-Pearse, A E	7,508
Leman, R C	9,119	Brownlow, d'Arcy C	7,500
Ardee, L R LeN	9,059	Hay, L T	7,500
Scriven, G B	8,887	Taylor, G A C	7,494
Tupman, J A	8,788	Eliott-Lockhart, W B	7,491
Lord, N	8,725	Rolland, G M	7,467
Colquhoun, A S	8,670	Hawks, F W	7,456
Drever, T I	8,569	Smith, W F	7,450
Raymond, H R	8,476	Lloyd, J H	7,443
Duncan, F J	8,433	Dallas, A E	7,440
Holman, H C	8,418	Saunders, G F C	7,434
Tredgold, J A T	8,379	Forte, H A N	7,431
Finch, E G	8,370	Pierce, R C	7,423
Graham, J M A	8,358	Coke, E S	7,418
Sackville-West, C J.	8,354	Warrender, H V	7,397
Foster, W H	8,327	Moriarty, R G S	7,364
Moberly, G	8,321	Palmer-Samborne, F C S	7,364
Halford, M F	8,227	Murray, J A S	7,346
Blundell, H L	8,219	Stronts, B M	7,335
Rooke, G H J	8,195	Rowlands, H B	7,331
Wrigley, C C	8,181	Roe, B O	7,330
Vandeleur, R S	8,134	Wright, H A S	7,319
Stirling, G M H	8,099	Gill, W W	7,316
Pereira, C E	8,046	Ommanney, E M C.	7,312
Powys, J L	8,024	Crooke C P	7,298
Earle, F A	7,953	Carter, C M	7,295
Geddes, W J	7,953	Gresson, T T	7,287
Johnson, C A K	7,917	Pack-Beresford, C G.	7,284
Adkins, A S	7,894	Banks, H J A	7,273
Lewes, C G	7,883	Keily, E W	7,273
Dimsdale, W P	7,839	Cheyne, R B	7,237
Knox, C W C	7,836	Tweedie, W J B	7,233
Prentis, W S	7,771	Greig, P	7,223
Morant, H H S	7,763	Coble, A S	7,191
Cooper, A S	7,756	Gregory, C L	7,163
Coutts, M	7,750	Wilson, A M	7,140
Garratt, H S	7,739	Sandwith, H T E	7,125
Richards, H M	7,711	Farquharson, H D.	7,113
Payne, E H	7,662	Onslow, C C	7,108
Ritchie, A B	7,650	Trotter, W K	7,097
Derriman, G L	7,625	Spring-Rice, B	7,089
Camberlege, C J	7,614	Dyson, H H B	7,079
Blaine, E E	7,583	Cassels, K S	7,064
Gordon, H	7,563		
Hill, B U	7,539		

III.—For West India Cadetships.

Hood, Wm. A G	10,977	Harington, Hy. A.	7,056
Aldworth, J J Rd. O	8,316	Allen, H M	[illegible]
Kennedy, S J A	7,542		

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the college:—

Queen's India Cadets.

Champain, H Fk. B	5,989	Madden, T E	3,604
Johnson, C [illegible]	5,028	Kennedy, J R G N.	3,496
Gough, H A K	4,767	Riddell, H V	3,195
Hudson, A K	4,584	Macpherson, N	3,131
Fulton, T B	3,627		

Queen's Cadets.

Chandler, H G W	5,557	Peacocke, G	3,738
Lawrenson, T G P	4,599		

Note.—The marks assigned for algebra were the mean of those obtained on two papers.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for twelve cadetships at the college:—

Harvey, H C	10,207	Richards, H C	6,054
Fulcher, C	7,601	Ibbetson, M E L	5,881
Cotterill, H E	7,499	Campbell, C H	5,835
Parry, M V	7,008	Hacon, E H	5,699
Burges, F	6,605	Brown, A W	5,496
Pomeroy, H E A G.	6,573	Von Schroder, W H	5,412

Cadets of the Senior Division who passed the qualifying examination in July for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

Passed with "Honours."

Denis de Vitre, W E	2,466	Rattigan, H W	1,992
Down, C P	2,430	Tomin, J W R	1,992
Melville-Lee, W L	2,426	Bradford, E R	1,986
Rigby, G C	2,423	Boileau, R F	1,983
Cald Beck, W F C	2,380	Ward, E J	1,980
Ricketts, P E	2,380	Watson, L A	1,980
Bannatyne, W S	2,379	Alexander, J L	1,976
Pollen, S H	2,362	Garden, A H	1,976
Lowther, H C	2,345	Robertson-Glasgow, R P	1,969
Blakeway, D B	2,326	Doveton, A M	1,967
Macdonald, N A.	2,316	Bell, W T	1,966
Ralph, A C	2,316	Wallis, F J	1,966
Climo, V C	2,291	Lloyd, W R	1,965
Grogarty, H E	2,279	Dalyell, H K	1,963
Crosthwaite, J G	2,276	Harvey, B	1,954
Bradshaw, W E J	2,275	Glyn, A J C	1,952
Pearson, H F A	2,254	Drew, G B	1,940
Cobbold, R P	2,243	Condon, J K	1,936
Bagshawe, F W	2,237	Chapman, C F G	1,934
Weston, R S	2,219	Anderson, H L	1,929
Pritchard, O B	2,214	Gosling, C	1,928
Campbell-Maclachlan, L	2,209	Moody, G R B	1,923
Pollard, C W D	2,206	Bell, R F	1,919
Jourdain, C E A	2,202	Lambton, A F	1,918
Smyth, N M	2,199	Lyon, A	1,913
Nethersole, A R	2,195	Bell, G H	1,906
Alston, J W H	2,192	Henderson, A	1,903
Bird, W D	2,189	Bowker, F J	1,894
Moline, F H	2,189	Fetherstonhaugh, E	1,894
Gordon, J L R	2,176	Blackader, C G	1,887
Humfrey, F G C	2,173	Turner, R	1,883
Passed.		Boxer, E H S	1,874
Scriven, J B	2,168	O'Meagher, J K	1,873
Conway-Gordon, G.	2,167	Wylde-Browne, G H	1,870
Taylor, E F	2,164	Thompson, E W	1,867
Lightfoot, T W	2,153	Madan, W G	1,863
Macpherson, R G	2,137	Pemberton, C E	1,852
Johnstone, C M	2,134	Playfair, H R	1,851
Sarsfield, W S	2,132	Woodroffe, F B D	1,851
Noblett, L H	2,119	Waterfield, B O	1,842
Basevi, W H F	2,106	Kendall, C G	1,836
Ellison, G P	2,099	Staunton, W B	1,834
Elgee, J W L	2,098	Trotter, F W D	1,828
Jenner, L C D	2,098	Ryan, C M	1,825
Vandeleur, C F S	2,096	Gilbert-Cooper, W N R	1,815
Moberly, F J	2,095	Renton, A L	1,815
Bruce, G E	2,090	Rampini, F C	1,811
Pigou, F H	2,087	Liston, F A	1,789
Gunning, O G	2,082	Knox, S G	1,787
Maberley, L E	2,082	Hasler, J	1,770
Randall, J	2,076	Cooper, W G	1,757
Marryat, J V C A.	2,072	Darroch, D	1,757
Ferguson-Davie, A F	2,053	Ainslie, H P	1,756
De Winton, W	2,045	Welman, A P	1,755
England, A T	2,045	Wood, A V L	1,750
Whitehead, J H	2,044	Barclay, A H	1,738
Lees, C E	2,043	Roberts, A	1,738
Gaisford, J	2,040	Playfair, A	1,715
Gray, F W B	2,035	Clay, S	1,700
Elton, E G	2,032	Baker, C N	[illegible]
Carruthers, F J	2,026	Campbell, A J	[illegible]
Rose, H M	2,022	Carleton, F M	[illegible]
Stewart, J A	2,011	[illegible], F H	[illegible]
Bland, H L	2,008	Curtis, E G	1,676
De Falbe, V W	2,008	De Montmorency, W J H	[illegible]
Swift, R M P	2,008	Radcliffe, J F	[illegible]
Ferguson, A F H	2,005	[illegible], C W	[illegible]
[illegible], W D	2,005	Aspinall, R L	[illegible]
[illegible], F J D	1,994		

Qualified on Re-examination.—Campbell, A. J.

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On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
8 cases coloured border grey dhoties.
5 " white mulls
1 case grey half hose, 9, 9½ inches.
1 " coloured cotton flannel.
2 cases white handkerchiefs.
4 " grey shirtings.
4 " net scarfs, 43 by 6.
A quantity of English wine, claret, champagne, whisky, &c.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, August 28, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

A GOOD fall of rain over two provinces where it was much needed has materially improved agricultural prospects, and the outlook is now generally favourable excepting in those parts of the presidency where an insufficient rainfall is almost chronic. Communication by cable being still interrupted between here and Aden, telegrams have been arriving tardily by the alternative route; but excepting in the item of Wheat there has not been much news from outside to influence business here. Cotton, in the absence of much local demand, has been without animation. Wheat, on the other hand, has been in active request, and a large business has been done daily at advancing prices; Seeds having also participated largely in the activity. With, perhaps, rather more business passing on some days, Exchange has remained steady throughout the week; and we close this evening with rates on a level with last mail's quotations. Government Paper has been weak upon the whole, and the cash rate for Fours has declined 3-16 per cent. since last Monday. Mill shares have been pretty active; but the general market has been quiet, and without much change. Freights have been firm at higher rates; there has been a good enquiry for forward room; and several fixtures have been made for loading in the next two months. A rather better feeling has prevailed in the Piece-Goods Bazaar since *Cocoanut day*, owing to the rain in Kathiawar and Guzerat, and to the resumption of the coasting trade which is supposed to follow that festival, and we hear of more activity in the indent branch of the Import trade.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding a good deal of activity in one branch of our export trade, the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay at the close of last week showed an increase of about 13½ lakhs; and although the Bank's Statement issued this afternoon discloses, as will be seen from the figures given below, a material decrease in Private Deposits, the falling off in trade requirements, in so far as they are represented by Loans and Discounts, amounted to about 9 lakhs since the previous Saturday. Money in the Bazaar continues easy, the Bank minimum rate remaining at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,42,157
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	"	4,78,541
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	10,55,216
Government Securities	Dec.	"	92,466
Loans	Dec.	"	10,46,649
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	9,15,959
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	4,48,037
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	13,43,054

EXCHANGE.—Last Tuesday was a bank holiday; and on the market reopening on the following day the feeling was steady at the quotations given in our last report, and continued so, although business was still very inactive. Some ready Wire Transfer was done at 1s. 4 3-32d. and for forward delivery all the Banks seemed to wish to sell; but enquiry was very limited. A fair amount of Private Paper was placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Sterling Credits, and 1·72 for Francs both ready and forward, and the tone was firm at closing. On Thursday, rates were quite unchanged, and literally nothing passing in either Bank or Private Paper, but with a steady tone prevailing throughout the day. Next day there was still no movement in rates, though there was rather more business passing. Transactions were reported in 3 months' Sterling Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. ready and forward, and in Francs at 1·72. Some private 30 days' sight Paper was also placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. and forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. Three months' sight Bills seemed to be fairly plentiful at 1s. 4¼d., but found no takers at that rate. The market continued steady to the close of the week with a tendency to greater firmness in view of news from Calcutta reporting a rather firmer market there. A fair amount of business was done in both ready and forward Private Paper at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and in Wire Transfer at 1s. 4⅛d.; and towards the close Bank Telegraphic was also sold to private buyers for October-December Transfer, and to a Bank, at 1s. 4⅛d.; but it is doubtful if more could have been obtained at the rate. Saturday's rates were quoted at opening this morning, all round, excepting that one Bank was willing to buy 3 months' sight Credits for the mail only, at 1s. 4¼d. Very little business, however, has transpired beyond the sale of private Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 3-32d. to ⅛d., and the market closed quiet but steady, with forward rates 1-32d. higher than those for ready business. We quote the latter at:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	4	"	1s 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits	3	"	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Documents	3	"	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	3	"	1·72	"
Do.	6	"	1·73½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on the resumption of business on Wednesday, was quiet and weak. 100⅞.—sixteen per cent. below our last previous quotation—was at first the cash price for Fours, 100¾ and 100⅝ having been quoted for the two forward accounts, respectively, with sellers on each line. Thereafter rates continued to droop, and a further decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. was established, though with little actual business passing. Next morning Fours opened firmer at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the previous evening's rate for money, and the quotations throughout the day were 100 13-16 for cash, 100¾ for the end of this month, and 100⅝ for the September account. Thereafter the market remained very quiet with 1-16 per cent. lower quoted for Fours in all positions, but with very little business reported on any line; and the week close with the same quiet feeling, and a further decline 1-16 per cent., at 100 11-16 for cash, 100⅝ for the coming account, and 100½ for the September settlement. There has been a slight recovery in rates to-day, and at closing the cash price was 100¾, the near and more distant accounts being quoted at 100 11-16 to ¾, and 100 9-16 to ⅝, respectively. The rate for 4½ per cent. Paper has been put down ¼ per cent., say to 104⅛, but is almost nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 109½. Port Trust Bonds show no charge at their present quotation of 98.

SHARES.—A fairly active demand has been experienced for Mill scrip during the five days on which the market has been open, and the tendency of prices has been decidedly upwards, all the changes in our list this evening being in favour of holders, as compared with our quotations of a week ago, with two or three exceptions. We have to note an advance of Rs. 35 in City of Bombay Manufacturing shares; of Rs. 30, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 25 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 20 each in Lukmidas Khimji, and Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Khatao Macconji, and Colaba Land Mill; of Rs. 5 each in Ripon, Western India, Sholapore, Oriental, New Great Eastern, Alfred Manufacturing, Mahalakshmi, Khandeish, James Greaves, and David; and of Rs. 2½ in Coorla Madras United, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 75; Star of India, Rs. 15; and Bombay United Rs. 10. In Press Shares, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 12½ during the week; and New Berar, Rs. 5. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 60 per share higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 175 for the first issue, and Rs. 45 for the second: In miscellaneous concerns, Treacher and Co., and Soundy and Co., are Rs. 10 up. Phillips and Co., and Cooper, Madon and Co., are Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 lower, respectively. Port Canning shares have declined Re. 1¼.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Accounts of an opportune fall of rain having been received from several parts of Kathiawar and Guzerat, a feeling of considerable relief has been experienced in the Bazaar, and dealers have felt more encouragement to engage in fresh transactions. So far, however, the improved feeling has not found much visible expression, and we call *Grey Goods* unchanged, as to demand, prices, and stocks, and the same remark applies to all descriptions of *Bleached, Dyed* and *Coloured* cloths. The total offtake of the week is put down at 2,300 packages. In *Local Good*, also, the sales of which since last mail are put down at 1,400 bales, there has been no change to speak of.

YARNS.—There has been but a languid enquiry for *Imported Yarns*, and the transactions reported have been upon a small scale; but prices are quite unaltered. This morning a private telegram came to hand reporting a firm market for *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong and a rise of a dollar in 10s. and 12s., in consequence of which business has been done here to-day to the extent of 2,000 bales at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb. in those counts. No 20s. keeps comparatively less in demand, though spinners are showing as much firmness regarding this number as in others, the feeling at closing this afternoon being stronger than before. The week's sales are estimated at 6,000 bales; and the following are current quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	Ans. 4¾	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	" 5	"
"	"	10s	"	" 5 9-16 to 5 15-16	"
"	"	12s	"	" 5 11-16 to 6 1-16	"
"	"	16s	"	" 6¼ to 6⅜	"
"	"	20s	"	" 6¾ to 7 5-16	"
"	"	24s	"	" 8	"
"	"	30s	"	" 8¼ to 9	"

METALS.—There has been some reaction both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*. Enquiry has subsided, hardly any business has been done, and rates are quoted half a rupee per cwt. all round. *Iron* has remained quiet with few transactions taking place, and prices at the previous level.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of South Yorkshire, at Rs. 22 per ton. Ready Powell's Duffryn are offering by speculators as resales, at Rs. 23½ to Rs. 23¼ per ton without finding buyers, owing to the high prices asked. The stock on the Bunder is still about 50,000 tons. The following are the nominal quotations alongside:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 23¼ to Rs. 23	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	" 21½	"
Laird's Welsh Hartley	" 20	"
Australian	" 19	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been on a limited scale during the past week (though with rather more doing towards the close than at the beginning of that period), local consumers having mostly retired from the market, and exporters having also been out of it, excepting for some demand for Westerns and stapled Oomras. The total purchases reported during the short week have hardly exceeded 3,000 bales, consisting principally of Khangaum, at Rs. 210-10½; Barsee and other Oomra descriptions, at Rs. 212-15; Westerns, at Rs. 198-202; Dharwar, at Rs. 203½-208; and including a little Veerumgaum, at Rs. 195½; and Ginned Compta, at Rs. 202. Prices generally have been pretty steadily maintained for ready stuff and are this evening nearly on the same level as they were a week ago. Neither the tenor of advices from the governing markets nor the complexion of our own crop prospects is conducive to a speculation in contracts for the next crop, and little has been done on that line during the week, while the feeling with regard to such business has latterly become lame and weak, and quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than they were a week ago. A local Mill contracted to buy a line of "Fine" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 187 early last week, and contracts have since been booked between native operators for the same Cotton at Rs. 186, to day's quotation for that class being Rs. 183, with "Fully Good" at Rs. 173½ and "Good" at Rs. 164½, businesss being reported at the last named rate. Contracts in "Good" Broach for March delivery have transpired since last mail at Rs. 228¼, and, later on, at Rs. 227; and in "Good" Bhownuggur for May delivery something was done at the close of last week at Rs. 198 per candy, present quotations being Rs. 225½ and Rs. 197, respectively.

The telegraphic summary of the Chamber of Commerce issued in the middle of last week reported a rainfall over the Dhollera district since the date of our last advices, ranging from 68 cents in Wadwan, to 2 inches 49 cents in Dhollera itself; while at Broach 2 inches 60 cents were registered, and the Cotton plants were flourishing throughout the Broach and Dhollera circles. Excepting from Cawnpore, where the Cotton plants had been slightly damaged by too much rain, and from Barsee, where more rain was needed, the tenor of the reports was entirely favourable. According to the report published to-day, Cotton sowing had begun in the backward district of Bellary, and from every other quarter, excepting Cawnpore, where fine weather was wanted, and Sholapoor, where rain was much needed generally, the crop was flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	— 4d.
Do. Fully Good	" 189	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good.	" 183	— 3 25-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 215	— 4 13-32d.
Do. Good "	" 209	— 4 5-16d.
Do. F.G.F. "	" 198	= 4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	" 197	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 187	— 3⅞d
Belatee, Fully Good	" 202	— 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	" 197	— 4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 187	= 3⅞d.
Do. Fully Good	" 215	— 4 13-32d.
Do. Good	" 204	— 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 207	— 4¼d
Westerns, Good	" 202	— 4 5-32d.
New Crop.		
Bengal Fine (Jan. dely.)	" 184	= 3 13-16d.
" Fully Good "	" 174	— 3⅝d.
" Good "	" 164	— 3 7-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	" 195	= 4 1-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	" 227	= 4 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	2,03	2,613	5,603
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	1,278,870	1,445,893	1,359,685
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,126	5,832	3,406
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	787,632	1,038,956	967,287
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,854	149	839
From 1st Jan. to 25th August	35,378	44,820	44,557

WHEAT.—Stimulated by bad news regarding the harvest at home, and a firm market and advancing prices of corn in Mark Lane, there has been an active demand for wheat here, and prices have advanced almost daily, while transactions have been on a considerable scale, notwithstanding the rise in rates, and higher quotations for Freight. We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	5 3 0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ")	5 2 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	5 0 0	"
Red Delhi	4 10 0	"
Hard Yellow	4 8 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 9 0	"
Hard Red	4 1 0	"

SEEDS were also in good demand, and a pretty large business was done till towards the close of last week, when enquiry fell off, and rates declined to the extent of one anna per cwt., all round from the highest point; but our quotations show little change from those of a week ago.

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-3	to	Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow,	" 7-12-0	"	7-11-0	"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7-4-0	"	7-8-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-11-0			"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	165,353	29,344	251,295
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.	8,439,437	8,630,331	9,517,220
Linseed—For the week	71,720	7,194	29,281
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.	2,234,462	1,987,683	3,320,673
Rapeseed—For the week	63,725	7,238	17,720
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.	1,533,771	731,316	1,079,843
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	475	6,248	3,015
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.	604,662	909,931	914,936

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	405,323	111,205	262,443
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug	7,127,913	8,102,859	8,194,473
Linseed—For the week	15,267	30,818	73,939
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug	1,831,136	1,514,517	2,975,325
Rapeseed—For the week	3,501	4,983	19,235
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug	1,216,373	742,481	1,068,840
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	..	4,000	3,784
" From 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.	665,553	1,153,066	926,160

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·804
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	423
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total for during month	11·07
" " year	51·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRANT—August 7, at Greeshop House, Forres, N. B., the wife of G. F. M. Grant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BARNETT—August 6, at Haywards Heath, Sussex England, Emma, the beloved wife of G. A. Barnett Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

GOA.

BIRTH.

DESA—August 26, at Colvalle, Bardez, Goa, wife of D. A. DeSa, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DOMINY—August 21, at Makaibaree, Kurseong, the infant son of H Dominy.

PHILLIPS—August 20, at Darjeeling, Helen Jane, widow of the late C L Phillips, formerly of Assam.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

THE debate on the Indian Budget has left no other trace upon the records of the House of Commons than a vote of 105 to 36 against an amendment by Sir William Plowden in favour of the amalgamation of the Presidency armies, and the reduction of the Presidency Governors to the status of Lieutenant-Governors. We have to thank the forms of the House for the fact that no decision could be pronounced upon the question whether there is as much need now as Lord Randolph Churchill thought there was in 1885, and as the Government of the day thought there was in 1886, for an inquiry into the administration of India. Sir John Gorst and Mr. Maclean were not, for all that, precluded from showing cause against such an inquiry. Mr. Maclean brushed aside all the precedents for a committee of inquiry by pleading that they all belonged to the era of the Company, and that since the Crown had taken over the direct administration of India, we had changed all that. The East India Company, he argued, was not under the control of the House of Commons, and therefore it was very natural that the people of England, who had delegated their authority to the East India Company, should have wished from time to time to inquire how the Company was discharging its duties. Mr. Maclean's apology for the old inquiries which used to be held every twenty years is interesting, but it is inexact. If it means anything at all it means that Parliament has an oversight and control of Indian administration which it did not possess before the Government of the Company gave place to the Government of the Queen. Yet even in those days behind the Court of Directors there was the Board of Control, with a President responsible to Parliament. The late Sir J. W. Kaye pithily summed up that aspect of the old regime when he wrote that India depended less on the will of the twenty-four directors than on one man's caprice—"here to-day and gone to-morrow—knocked over by a gust of Parliamentary uncertainty, the mistaken tactics of a leader or the negligence of a whipper in." And so constant was the contact which Parliament maintained with the machinery for the control of the Government of India in England that in 1853, in a debate on Sir Charles Wood's Government of India Bill, Mr. Bright complained that during the previous thirty years there had been on the average a new President of the Board of Control every two years. So, then, although there may be a dozen reasons why neither Commission nor Committee shall be appointed to enquire into the way things are faring in India, the real reason is not to be found in the particular arguments employed by Mr. Maclean. Sir John Gorst finds other excuses for making no inquiry. We have had a Financial Committee and we have had a Public Service Commission. What more, he asks, can India want? If Lord Randolph Churchill had not hastened to Spain for his health's sake many days before an answer would have been given to the question. The Finance Committee, Sir John Gorst might have remembered, was so far from being an unfettered body that in the midst of its labours it was peremptorily instructed to send in its report at the end of six weeks. As to the Public Service Commission, the attempt of the India Office to present the work of that body as in any way equivalent to that which a Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission would perform will only mislead those who think that Indian politics resolve themselves into one large and simple question of employment in the public service. Sir John Gorst, unconsciously perhaps but very effectually, herein helped the cause of those Indian reformers whose political horizon is limited by aspirations towards employment under Government.

It is a pity that the case for an inquiry was not stated as fully and as distinctly as it was when the subject was under discussion outside Parliament three years ago. In India itself the feeling in its favour was very strong and widespread, and it asserted itself as much amongst unofficial Europeans as in any section of native society. Mr. Bradlaugh, whose speech was for the rest inspired by good sense, dealt with the question before him as though the demand for inquiry had come from the natives alone. The natives, he said, asked for the abolition of the Secretary of State in Council, for economy in the public expenditure, for fuller consideration for non-official opinion. As a matter of fact, although recent political movements in India have been almost exclusively participated in by native politicians, there is a distinct group of questions in the discussion of which the non-official European community are as keenly interested as anyone else. This section of the community is very much short of the two hundred millions whom Mr. Bradlaugh counted as his clients, but it is not much short of the number of the group of educated Indians who are capable of judging of political questions, and whom a recent Viceroy estimated at little over three thousand. Mr. Bradlaugh has forgotten that while a native member of the Viceroy's Council early in the present year supported the augmentation of the salt duty nowhere was the manner of doing it more candidly criticised than amongst the exponents of non-official European opinion. That there are wholesome influences at work in India outside the lines of operation of the newer political agencies will be recognized if some account be taken of the part that various Chambers of Commerce have taken in stimulating and advising the Government in regard to railway extension, to retrenchment, and to legislation bearing on commerce and on the industrial development of the country. There is no reason to suppose even now that these same agencies would stand aloof from any wisely planned endeavours to impress Parliament with the advantage of holding an inquiry into the way in which the varied institutions which have come into existence in the "India of the Queen" have worked. They would doubtless join heartily in any effort to show Parliament that people in India, Europeans as well as natives, are profoundly discontented with the fashion in which the Secretary of State's Council does its work. The caustic inferences in regard to that body which were drawn by Mr. J. M. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge from the Deccan Mining Committee's report are echoed here, although it is not recognized by everyone that the only thing to do with the Council is to abolish it.

The usual discussion on the poverty of India was contributed to by Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Maclean, the last-named gentleman fighting over again his old battle with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with a result that we shall be able to appreciate when Mr. Dadabhai, either in a letter to the *Times*, or from the seat in Parliament to which some constituency may be persuaded to send him, has made his reply. The quarrel began before Mr. Maclean left India, and we can scarcely expect that it will have ended by the time that Mr. Dadabhai leaves England. Sir Richard Temple's contribution to this discussion is a triumphant demonstration that there can be no poverty in India because there are no unemployed, and that there never had been and never would be any poor law in the country. We hope that the proofs of Indian prosperity rest on surer bases than these. For if the absence of a poor law is the same thing as the absence of poverty, then every country in the world is prosperous except England, which stands in the rags of pauperism amid the affluence of her neighbours. Whether India could do without a poor law or some substitute for it if the family system which makes it unnecessary were to disappear is a question mainly of speculative interest. The Poor Law would not have taken root in England had not the dissolution of the monasteries turned upon the charity of the State a starving class who had hitherto lived upon the bounty of the Church. Bring the Hindu family system as suddenly to an end as the system on which Henry the Eighth and Thomas Cromwell laid ruthless hands, and we may have to think about a poor law in India. But the hypothesis is unreal and impossible—just as unreal and impossible as Sir Richard Temple's logic. Really one wonders what is the use of having been a Finance Minister and of having governed provinces in India if at the end of it all eminent officials go home and endeavour to instruct public opinion by arguments of this sort.

HITHERTO in its growing competition with Manchester Bombay has enjoyed, amongst other advantages countervailing many drawbacks one which was of great importance, though little account has been taken of it by those who have given most attention to the subject in its other bearings. While Manchester was an inland town dependent on Liverpool for its port and docks, its shipping and its brokerage, Bombay, built on the sea, has been its own Liverpool. This city has not had to bring its sea-borne cotton from another port, and after the cost and trouble of transhipment, incur the further cost of a railway journey; with a similar series of solutions of continuity when sending away the produce of its mills to the foreign consumer. That the Bombay mills have profited considerably by the accident of their geographical situation on a great bay is incontestable. Manchester on the other hand has felt itself handicapped by the fact that it had to carry on its transactions with the outside world through the intervention of the honest brokers of Liverpool. This has been placed beyond doubt by the determination with which the project of bringing the sea to Manchester—since Manchester could not or would not go to the sea—has been carried through Parliament. The gigantic undertaking of making a ship canal from the sea at a cost of upwards of four millions sterling would never have been conceived if the advantage of bringing the sea into the heart of the country had not been sufficiently great to justify the labour and the outlay. It may seem strange that instead of bringing the mountain to Mahommed the simpler process of taking Mahommed to the mountain did not recommend itself to the mill-owners of Manchester. If it would have cost too much to remove existing mills and machinery to the seaside at Liverpool or Bristol, it surely ought to have been an easy and natural course to build the new mills, which have been erected in such large numbers in recent years, in either of those seaports or elsewhere if more convenient. An effort in this direction was indeed made, and mills were erected both in Liverpool and in Bristol; but the mill-hands would not leave Manchester to settle amid new surroundings, and the local working population did not take kindly to a mill industry which was unfamiliar to them. The experiment failed in both cases; the difficulty of bringing the sea to Manchester was more easy to surmount than that of bringing Manchester to the sea. The results achieved will be, it must be admitted, far greater from the grander project than could have been hoped for from the other, even if successful. When the ship canal is completed, a population of seven millions will be within easy distance of a port where ocean steamers will arrive in less time than it takes now to dock them at Liverpool. The ship canal will affect a district in which stand one hundred and fifty towns, the population of eleven of which exceeds a hundred thousand each. The transport of merchandise will be cheapened for the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Manchester will become a port not only for the English cotton trade but for the coals of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the iron and pottery of the black country. The canal will have the sills of its entrance locks eleven feet below the deepest sills of the Liverpool docks, so that ocean steamers can steam direct up to Manchester and arrive there before they could get a second tide to carry them into the docks at Liverpool. This will save not only time, but the cost of transhipment and the railway carriage of the cotton bales and grain which are consigned to Manchester. What Liverpool will do under these circumstances remains to be seen. The American Consul has sent to his Government a report in which he calls attention to the immense change in the relative position of Manchester which is now inevitable, and advises American traders to take advantage of the opportunity to get into direct communication with merchants and consumers, so that American producers may reap as much benefit from the new canal as the consumers themselves. Of late years about a third of the cotton imports have been sent direct from America to Manchester without the intervention of the Liverpool market. But Liverpool still continues to be the centre where the representatives of American merchants chiefly reside. The Consul recommends that the American houses should be represented in Manchester so as to deal direct with the spinners and importers of grain. It will be well for Bombay traders to be equally prompt to avail themselves of the opportunity of turning to account the facilities for direct transaction which the canal will provide. India can supply a far larger proportion of the cotton and grain which the great English manufacturing counties will be able to obtain from ocean-going steamers unloading at the Manchester wharfs. On the other hand English machinery, for which there is a growing demand in Bombay, can be obtained at a cheaper rate at a port which greatly abridges the distance hitherto intervening between the foundries and the place of shipment. The Greater Manchester will become the chief European mart with which Bombay will have dealings.

THE very sensible letter of the Bombay citizen who signs himself "One Per Cent." asks why upwards of two lakhs and a half should be expended to save a pint and a half of water per head now daily lost by the leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir? The writer recommends that the money should be saved, and the escaping water utilised for the proposed Zoological Gardens on the south side of the hill, and for the dhobies who already make use of it on the northern slope. This is in effect a development of the proposal made some months since by the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, who was the first to draw attention officially to the fact that there was an escape of water from the reservoir. Dr. Weir suggested that the water which now saturates a certain area of ground on Chowpatty should be bunded at a trifling expense, and utilised either to flush the neighbouring drain or to supply dhobies with the water they need. As it is proposed to place the Zoological Gardens on the Chowpatty site on to which the escaping water now trickles, there is no reason why the water should not be utilised for the purposes of the garden, and of the aquarium. The necessary bund would not cost more than a mere fraction of the enormous outlay which would be necessary to make the reservoir actually or, to speak more accurately, approximately, water-tight. The stability of the reservoir is not in question, and if it be deemed necessary to diminish the leakage all that is required for any reasonable purpose could probably be done at a much smaller outlay than would be involved by deciding in a panic to suppress the leak as if a cataclysm were at hand. The greatest loss of water undoubtedly takes place in the settling basin, which is precisely that in the bottom of which the bases of the pillars to carry the roof were inserted. The point of junction between the old and the new cement allows a certain quantity of water to trickle away, and any trifling expenditure that might suffice to close those probably quite invisible leaks would answer every useful purpose; diminishing, say fifty per cent the present loss of a pint and a half which is so much lamented. But to pay away two and a half lakhs to save a fraction of a quart of water per head would be mere foolishness.

THE good wishes of the semi-official German paper for the success of General Boulanger will be of doubtful advantage to that aspirant for Cæsarian power. His role has been one of defence if not defiance in regard to official Germany; his policy was one of preparation, and if he held that whoever spoke of Alsace and Lorraine should be shot, he was always supposed to believe that whoever did not think of those provinces ought to be hanged. Why does the organ of Prince Bismarck desire to see the incarnation of the revendication of the lost provinces in power, that he may maintain peace and order in France? It is only reasonable to suppose that the intention of the writer is to add to the difficulties of the Republican Government, by patting on the back the only Pretender who has any following. Whether the German Government would really welcome the success of the General is open to something more than a doubt. The somewhat sinister encouragement which is volunteered to him at a moment when his fortunes seem to be ebbing would probably have been withheld if there were much reason to fear that it would prove of any real use to him.

THE amendment of Mr. K. D. Naigaumvala on the eligibility of persons for nomination as members of the Bombay University Senate occupied another sitting of that body yesterday. Under the University Reform Bill it is provided that persons to be nominated for fellowships must be graduates of not less than five years' standing of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom, and the degrees forming the necessary qualification for such nomination are specified. According to the amendment moved by Mr. Naigaumwalla the field of selection was considerably widened, by providing that graduates of any university or college of not less than five years' standing were eligible for nomination as fellows. After a long debate, the amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting adjourned till this afternoon for the further discussion of the Bill.

WE are desired to state that this week's meeting of the Town Council will be held to-day instead of on Wednesday.

ORDERS have been given by the War Office, in conjunction with the Admiralty, for the despatch to India, early next month, of the first relief of the season for European regiments serving there. The drafts, ordered to go out to Bombay by the Euphrates, nearly 1,200 in all, are, for the [illegible] battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, at [illegible] the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, at Poona; [illegible] 2nd Royal West Surrey, at Umballa; the 1st [illegible] Welsh Fusiliers, at Lucknow; the 2nd Manchester, at Agra; the 1st Worcester, at Quetta; [illegible] 2nd South Wales Borderers, at [illegible]; [illegible] Royal Warwickshire, at Jubbulpore; and [illegible] King's Liverpool, at Fyzabad. It is expected [illegible] the Euphrates will leave Portsmouth on the [illegible] proximo.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong says that at the general meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, held there on Friday, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June was declared of £1-10 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and one lakh of dollars was carried to reserve fund.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

OTTAWA, AUG. 26.

The Canadian Press have received the news of President Cleveland's message to Congress calmly.

Canada, they declare, will never submit to coercion, and will uphold her rights at any cost.

ZULULAND.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

It is reported currently that the Boers have captured Dinizulu and delivered him over to the British.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

AUG. 27.

The French and Italian fleets are at present manœuvring, which has evoked much comment in the European press, and the articles published thereon hint at the continued bitterness which exists in the relations between France and Italy.

THE GERMANS IN WEST AFRICA.

BERLIN, AUG. 25.

Advices have been received that the Germans have occupied Addelar, thus cutting off the trade of Accra with Salagha and the Interior.

GERMAN ENCOURAGEMENT TO GENERAL BOULANGER.

The *North German Gazette*, in discussing General Boulanger, says that not only Germany but Europe generally will welcome his success provided he maintains peace and order in France.

SIGNOR CRISPI'S JOURNEY.

VIENNA, AUG. 25.

Count Kalnoky has started for Eger, where an interview takes place between his Excellency and Signor Crispi.

ROME, AUG. 26.

Signor Crispi has arrived at Millan from his interview with Count Kalnoky, which was very brief and merely a matter of courtesy.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 25.

Colonel Prjevalsky starts next week on an exploring expedition in the west and south-west of Central Asia, his object being eventually to reach Lhassa.

The expedition will number seventy-one, including twenty-four Cossacks, and is expected to last for two years.

THE DECCAN MINES CONCESSION.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Counsel to whom the report of the Committee of the Commons was submitted is of opinion that the Deccan Mining Concession was unlawfully obtained, and that the Hyderabad Government is entitled to its being annulled.

THE RIVER NILE.

CAIRO, AUG. 26.

Advices from Wady Halfa state that the Nile is again falling, and it is feared that part of the crops will now be lost.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 27.

Captain Durand and Dr. Robertson have gone on from Gilgit to Chitral on the invitation of Afzal-ul-Mulk, son of the chief who gave General Lockhart such valuable assistance.

Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, accompanies the Kabul Mission, also Resaldar Major Bahauddin Khan, of the Central India Horse, and Ibrahim Khan, late of the Punjab Police.

The Viceroy will accompany Lady Dufferin to Lahore on the occasion of the opening of the Lady Aitchison Hospital on November 15th, and it is probable that his Excellency will then meet such of the Punjab Chiefs as may take the opportunity of his visit to the capital of the provinces to bid him farewell. Their Excellencies will also very likely attend the festivities connected with the wedding of the Maharaja of Pattiala. His Excellency arrives in Calcutta on the 1st December, and leaves by the mail steamer for Brindisi on the 14th.

THE STORMS IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

The sailing ship Champion, which left Calcutta on the 19th instant for Australia, in tow of the Clive, has returned. Both sustained damages in the late cyclone. The former parted with her anchors, and at almost the same moment the hawsers of the Clive were cut, and were rendered helpless.

In the midst of a severe gale the steamer Rescue took the Champion in tow. Just as she was on the point of being beached, the steamer Research, while coming down the river to look out for ship-wrecked sailors, collided against the Hooghly Pontoon Bridge and sank. Two lives were lost.

COMING FESTIVITIES AT PATIALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

Preparations are being made at Patiala for a great public entertainment next November in honour of the Rajah's marriage, which took place in May. It is probable that the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be present, and a large number of guests will be invited.

A SAD AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

The steamer Khoolna, inward bound from sea, took on board Pilot Goodwyn. After coming some distance Goodwyn was suddenly struck down by a fit and was removed to a bunk. The Khoolna put back to the pilot brig and took up Pilot Christie, who brought her to Calcutta. On going to the bunk where Goodwyn was it was found empty. The presumption is that he threw himself overboard while in a fit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachi this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Worseley Hall left here yesterday.

LISBON, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Maria Teresa left here for Bombay this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	£5-0
8½ " "	£6-0
40's Mule Twist	£0-8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42

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WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

AUG. 24.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000 bales.
" " " Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	12,000 "
" " " Surats	Nil. "
" Stock of Cotton	425,000 "
" " Surats	76,000 "
" " Cotton in London	22,000 "

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUG. 26.

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY, AUG. 27.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	80·9

THE judges of the High Court of Madras, says the *Mail* will, we may be sure, learn with admirable complacency, that not one of them is to be accorded the dubious honour of being constituted a member of the Crawford Commission. The task that will be set to the Commission will be of herculean dimensions, and the advantage of being connected with an exhaustive enquiry into the three score and ten charges that have, it is said, been formulated up to date against the First Grade Commissioner of the Central Division of the Presidency of Bombay, is not readily obvious. The investigation must be conducted and carried through to the bitter end regardless of public time and money, but it is not the kind of business into which one would enter with a light heart. It may also be said that though the Government of India has power to nominate a judge of the High Court of Madras, it does not possess the power to make him serve on the Commission. If the Government would but appoint Mr. Crawford to be a member of the mission to Kabul, and make a present of him to the Ameer, a great deal of worry and expense would be spared to many parties.

THE death is announced at Dumfries of Mrs. Jean Aitken, sister of the late Thomas Carlyle. She was born in 1810. She was a woman of great intellectual power, and it was to her that her illustrious brother wrote many of his characteristic letters. She frequently visited the philosopher in his Chelsea home, and he returned the visits in a series of autumnal holidays spent at The Hill, Dumfries. Her daughter, the well-known Mary Carlyle Aitken, was Carlyle's housekeeper. The only surviving member of the family now left in England is the brother of the historian, James Carlyle.

ADMIRAL HORNBY's friends have had serious cause for anxiety about his health. He was recently laid up at the house of his brother, the Provost of Eton, and while there was nearly distracted by the clamour of the incessant school bells. He was at one time almost despaired of. Now, however, "our only admiral" is as erect and spry as ever, and races round his Sussex garden to the no small discomfiture of careless gardeners, for his eye is that of the lynx. He likes you to address his letters with the affix. A.F., which stands for his latest title, "Admiral of the Fleet," the corresponding position in the Navy that of Field Marshal in the sister service. His wife, Lady Hornby, is quite a character. Some years ago she was struck in the eye by a shot from a catapult in the streets of London and lost its sight. She is, however, as sharp as a needle, and her one remaining eye amply does duty for both. She is one of the most courageous women alive, and once saved the life of a favourite cat by herself biting a mad dog by the tail. She delights in nothing so much as startling people, and once sent a hotel-full of dowagers into fits by telling them the secret of her plentiful supply of exotics was her habit of going round the cemetery every morning and snatching them from the tombs. There are endless stories about the sayings and doings of her ladyship; and she does all she knows to foster a character for eccentricity.

IN Great Britain, in 1886, 511 deaths occurred from poison, including cases of chronic-poisoning by lead. Of these 327 were accidental, 178 suicidal and only 6 homicidal. Lead heads the list of agents giving rise to accidental poisoning (95 cases); then follow opium and its derivatives (82 cases); carbolic acid (20 cases); belladona is responsible for 9 cases; alcohol for 7; aconite, chlorodyne, and hydrochloric acid, each for 6; prussic acid, ammonia, strychnine, each for 5. Carbolic acid was selected by 42 suicides; opium, laudanum, or morphine, by 41; oxalic acid by 28; prussic acid by 25; vermin-killer by 18; hydrochloric acid by 15; strychnine by 14; sulphuric acid and arsenic have lost their popularity, the former having been used only by six and the latter by five persons.

HARRY WALL, well known for his actions against persons for breaches of the Copyright Laws, was prosecuted in the Queen's Bench last week at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society for acting as a solicitor without being certificated. Wall paid a solicitor £1 a week for the use of his name, and commenced hundreds of actions. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the solicitor was suspended for two years.

FOR the second time in three years Teresa Mencola, wife of Liberto Decesare, the leader of the Italian colony at Penn Argyl (says a despatch from Phillipsburg, N.J.), has deserted her husband for another man. The first time she chose an Englishman. Decesare had her arrested, and as she appeared penitent took her back. This time she chose Erindio Rubano, who boarded with her. In addition to Rubano the woman took with her on her last trip her babe, thirteen months old, 50 dollars in money, a lot of jewellery, all her husband's goods she could carry, and a deed to a piece of property belonging to another boarder. The couple bought tickets to Bethlehem, Penn, and thence to New York. The whole colony has taken up the search, and a score of Decesare's friends have gone to New York, and will thoroughly search the Italian quarters in that city.

THE DECCAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London on the 10th August, says:—The last forty days have been occupied by the Deccan Committee in considering their report. The Solicitor-General for Scotland was employed by the chairman to propose one draft, and Mr. Slagg proposed another. The former, of course, was intended to be the official one. It was a poor affair, not only for its strange omissions, but also for serious errors of fact. Consequently, its terms were resented by certain members, and it soon appeared that the Committee had formed itself into two more or less hostile camps. On the official side were Sir Henry James, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Bristowe, and on the other Messrs. Labouchere, M'Lagan, and Slagg, while between the two oscillated Sir Richard Temple. The position very much alarmed the chairman, and, it is stated, that allurements in the shape of concessions on different points were offered to Sir Richard in order to win him over to the official side. He held his own, however, with great tenacity, and consequently Mr. Labouchere and his friends were able to introduce great improvements into the draft, including the mention of Messrs. Furnival and Hughes's transactions with Mr. Watson. Mr. Cordery is let off; but it must be remembered that this fact does not imply any want of appreciation by the Committee of his *insouciance* at the Hyderabad Residency. It is merely due to the fact that very little was allowed to appear touching him on the record of the evidence. This was consequent on the circumstance that those who were instructing certain members of the Committee decided not to recommend his cross-examination in deference to what was believed to be the wish of the Nizam's Government. The Committee held many private sittings, at each of which the independent members succeeded in wedging into the draft such statements as the report now contains mildly reflecting on high officials. The official members, however, succeeded in resisting to the last the insertion of any clause apportioning the blame to any department by name. Sir Henry James made it his function throughout the whole enquiry to prevent the admission of much evidence which the independent members desired to tender.

It has been arranged that a debate should take place in the House of Commons on the Deccan Report as early as possible after the commencement of the Autumn Session. Lord Randolph Churchill will by that time be back in England, and, it is believed, indeed it may be asserted with great confidence, that he will join Mr. Labouchere in demanding that strict measures may be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scandals.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

AN accident which, but for prompt assistance, might have proved fatal, occurred on Sunday last. As the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer Clyde were leaving the vessel, the ladder, which was at the time thronged by mail passengers with their servants and others for the boats, gave way, throwing those who were on the lower part into the water. Among these were Mr. D'Arcy, Mr H. A. Hormarji, two other Parsees and a native, who carried Mr. Hormarji's luggage. Assistance being rendered as promptly as the incident was sudden none of the persons were much the worse for the experience. The gentlemen were picked up in the boats and soon afterwards found themselves on *terra firma*.

CRICKET.

THE HINDOO C. C. *VS.* THE PARSEE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A MATCH between the above clubs was played on Sunday, the 19th and 26th instants, on the Esplanade parade-ground, and ended in a victory for the Hindoo by 76 runs. On the first day the match commenced at 2-30 p.m., when the Parsee captain, winning the toss, sent in his opponents to bat. The wicket was dead, and in favour of the bowlers. The Hindoo innings commenced disastrously, for three of their best wickets were lost for 7 runs. D. V. Metha and B. K. Rao, however, made a stand, and by some careful play brought the score to 22, when Metha retired for a well played eight. Rao did not long survive the fall of his captain, for two overs afterwards he was clean bowled by Wadia for 11. The telegraph now showed 30-5-11, and things looked gloomy for the Hindoos. The veteran L. M. Dalal, however, came to the rescue, and by some magnificent cricket carried the score to 83 before he retired, his own share amounting to 21. (83-9-21.) At the last two wickets G. N. Bhandare and G. Kaku had a very merry innings, and succeeded in raising the score to 106, Bhandare being credited with 19.

The play was resumed on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m., Reporter and Metha being pitted against the bowling of Chouker and Metha. The Parsee innings too commenced as disastrously as that of their opponents, for in Chouker's second over Reporter was run out. (6-1-6.) Patel joined Metha, who met with a similar mishap in Chouker's next over. (6-2-6.) Gagrat, of Gymkhana match fame, followed, but Chouker proved too strong for him, for the first ball of his sixth over scattered his wicket, and he had to retire for 3. The batsmen who followed, with the exception of Mody 10, and Ayrton 7, did not trouble the bowlers much, and the innings closed with a modest score of 42. A word of praise is due to Chouker for his exceptionally good performance with the leather in securing 7 wickets at the cost of 23 runs. With 64 runs to the good, the Hindoos commenced their second venture rather brilliantly. But, thanks to the bowling of Mody and Wadia, the end was not as brilliant as was expected, for all were finished off for 49, Merchant and Motiwala only getting into double figures. With 113 runs to the bad the Parsees commenced their second innings at 4-30 p.m. Their second attempt, however, was still more unfortunate than their first, and it was with great difficulty they could put together 37 runs. Gagrat was again bowled by Chouker for a goose egg amidst deafening applause from the spectators. Metha, the left-handed bowler, trundled in his old form and took 5 wickets for 20 runs only.

The annexed are the scores:—

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D V Metha, c Bahadurji, b Wadia	8	l b w	0
M P Merchant	2	l b w	12
Joshi, c Gagrat, b Mody	1	b Mody	3
Chouker, b Mody	2	c Bahadurji, b Mody	5
Rao, b Wadia	11	b Wadia	0
Motiwala, b Mody	8	not out	10
Bhende, b Mody	7	b Mody	1
Dalal, c Ayrton, b Gagrat	21	c Mody, b Wadia	5
Vyavaharkar, run out	10	b Gagrat	0
Bhandare, b Gagrat	19	run out	0
Kaku, not out	7	run out	8
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	106	Total	49

PARSEE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Reporter, run out	6	run out	1
Metha, run out	0	b Metha	0
Patel, b Chouker	4	c Chouker, b Metha	9
Gagrat, b Chouker	3	b Chouker	0
Bode, not out	3	absent	
Mody, c Joshi, b Chouker	10	c and b Chouker	3
Ayrton, b Metha	7	b Chouker	6
Pathaki, b Chouker	1	not out	2
Wadia, c Joshi, b Chouker	6	c Rao, b Metha	6
Massani, c Vyavaharkar, b Chouker	0	c Joshi, b Metha	2
Bahadurji, c Bhandare, b Chouker w	1	b Metha	1
Extras	1	Extras	5
Total	42	Total	37

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No 7, Church Gate Street. Mr. Gooculdas Dewjee presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting:—They have much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the keen competition which prevails among press companies, the number of bales pressed at our factory during the year under report was 82,349, against 54,439 in the previous year, showing an increase of 27,910 bales. It will be noticed that the profit and loss account opened with a credit balance of Rs. 3,473-8-2, which, with the earnings of the year, amounts to Rs. 37,506-7-10, which your directors consider very satisfactory. Out of this sum your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. on the paid up capital, the balance to be carried forward to next year's accounts. Mr. C. Douglas has been temporarily absent from the board owing to his departure to Europe.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share; re-electing Mr. Oomersey Damodur as a director; and re-appointing Messrs. Fuckirjee Muncherjee and Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigur, as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

Copy of a letter, dated 3rd December, 1887, from the Hon'ble Badruddeen Tyabjee, to Syed Ameer Ali, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Secretary to the Central National Mahomedan Association, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 28th ultimo, inviting me to attend a conference of Mussalman delegates to be held in Calcutta, in February next. In reply I beg to state that I should be most happy to do anything in my power to promote the moral, social, and political advancement of the Mussalman community. I cannot, however, clearly understand from your letter the exact position you desire the proposed Mahomedan conference to take up in regard to the other communities of India; nor can I clearly make out whether it is intended to confine the deliberations of the conference to political questions alone, or to extend the discussion to questions affecting the social fabric of our community. You are, no doubt, aware that I have always been of opinion, that in regard to political questions at large the Mussalmans should make a common cause with their fellow-countrymen of other creeds and persuasions, and I cannot help deprecating any disunion on such questions between ourselves and the Hindus or Parsees. On this ground I have highly regretted the abstention of the Mussalmans of Calcutta from the National Congress held both in Bombay and in Calcutta. If, therefore, the proposed Mahomedan conference is started simply as a rival to the general National Congress, I should be entirely opposed to it, as it seems to me that our proper course is to join the Congress at Madras, and to take a part in its deliberations from our own peculiar standpoint. If, on the other hand, it is not started in any spirit of rivalry, I fail to understand why we should have a separate conference at all, because in that case our discussions would not be on political questions so much as on moral and social questions. Before, therefore, I can give a final reply to your letter, I should like to have the particulars of the questions to be discussed and the programme of business intended to be brought forward. Wishing you every success in your efforts to improve the status of the Mussalman community.—I remain, yours truly,

BADRUDDEEN TYABJEE.

Copy of a letter, dated 13th January, 1888, from the Hon'ble Badruddeen Tyabjee, to Syed Ameer Ali, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Secretary to the Central National Mahomedan Association, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 5th inst. in continuation of your letter No. 456 of the 28th November last. In reply I beg to state that I fully sympathize with many, if not all, of the aims and objects with which the proposed Mahomedan conference is stated by you to have been started. Undoubtedly, it is the duty of all educated Mussalmans, in all parts of India, to do their utmost to raise their co-religionists from the deplorable state of poverty and ignorance into which they have been plunged. Any combined action on the part of the leaders of our community, with a view to improve our moral, social, educational, and political status, must therefore be welcome to all our friends and well-wishers, and I need not say that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to join and take a part in the deliberations of a conference convened for that purpose. My own views are that in regard to general political questions, affecting India as a whole, it is the duty of all educated and public-spirited citizens to work together, quite irrespective of their caste, colour, or creed. But in regard to matters that affect our community separately or specially, I hold it to be equally the duty of all enlightened Mahomedans to do what they can, individually and conjointly, to ameliorate the condition of our people. It is on this principle that I took a part in the deliberations of the Congress lately held at Madras, and it will be on this principle that I shall be even more happy to take a part in the proceedings of the proposed Mahomedan conference, unless unavoidably prevented from so doing by unforeseen circumstances. I may say that February is a very inconvenient month for all people connected with the Bombay High Court, and personally I should be glad if the date is so altered as to render my attendance more probable. Again, Calcutta is a very inconvenient place, and I should think Allahabad would suit the majority of people far more than any other place that can be mentioned.

I notice that your letter is addressed to me personally and not as Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. My reply therefore must be taken to express my own individual views, although I have every reason to believe that they are shared by all the Mussalmans of this Presidency, and, I may add, of the Presidency of Madras.—Yours truly,

BADRUDDEEN TYABJEE.

Copy of a letter, dated 14th January, 1888, from the Honourable Badruddeen Tyabjee, to Mehdi Ali, Esq.

My dear Mr. Mehdi Ali,—Many thanks for your very kind letter of the 10th instant. It is a great satisfaction to me to know that my conduct as President of the Congress at Madras has secured the approval of such experienced and discriminating friends as yourself. There certainly was and, I am afraid, still is very considerable misapprehension as to the aims and objects of the Congress. This misapprehension arises partly from ignorance, partly from prejudice, and partly from direct hostility to the advancement of the natives of this country. I have tried to clear away this misapprehension, and I am much gratified to find that my efforts in this direction have not been altogether fruitless. Shortly stated, the object of the Congress is to promote the interests of India, generally, by bringing into a focus the concentrated opinion of all the educated and intelligent people from all parts of India and quite irrespective of their caste, colour, or creed. In my opinion no question can or ought to be discussed by the Congress, if the Mussalman community as a body is opposed to it, nor where one Presidency, as such, is opposed to another. These matters I would treat as a fit subject for discussions by the provincial associations or the sectional associations representing a particular province or community. But there are many questions of great and vital importance to us all which affect us—Mahomedans—no less than our Hindu or Christian fellow-subjects, such for instance as taxation, the making and the execution of laws, the system of education, the expenditure of the Empire, &c., &c., and in regard to these I am utterly at a loss to understand why the Mahomedans should not work jointly with the other communities. If, under the pretence of promoting the general good of India, some proposition is brought forward, which is likely to prejudice our interests as a community, surely we can shut it out from the Congress by opposing it in a body, upon the principle I have already stated; supposing this to be impossible, we can still oppose a particular proposition that we dislike, without absolutely abstaining from the Congress altogether. In other words, we can make our opposition far more effective from within, than from without, the Congress. This is the principle on which I have always acted; and I confess I cannot understand the reasons which have induced our friends, like Amirali, Abdul Latifkhan and Syed Ahmedkhan, to stand aloof from the Congress. I have put myself in communication with them, with a view to see whether it is not possible to put an end to this unseemly disagreement, not only between the Mahomedans and the Hindus of Bengal but even between the Mussalmans of one presidency and those of another.

As you take so much interest in the Congress, I should be glad to receive your suggestions tending to make it a really useful and national institution. I fear I have trespassed too much on your time, but the importance of the subject is, I trust, a sufficient justification.

Mr. Hume is as hale and hearty as ever, and I was much interested to learn that you were under him for so many years. I must now bid you good-bye, and wishing you all the compliments of the season and a happy new year.—I remain, yours truly,

BADRUDDEEN TYABJEE.

Copy of a letter, dated 24th January, 1888, from Sir Syed Ahmedkhan, to the Honourable Badruddeen Tyabjee.

Alighar, 24th Jan. 1888.

My dear Badruddeen Tyabjee,—First of all I thank you for the kind letter you have sent me, and then offer my thanks for your kind congratulation on the honour which her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me. I hope you will accept my humble thanks.

The fact that you took a leading part in the Congress at Madras has pleased our Hindu fellow-subjects, no doubt, but as to ourselves it has grieved us much.

The statement of our ideas about the Congress, and of our grounds of abstention from it, would have been appropriate, if we had had an opportunity of stating them before your taking a leading part in the Congress. But as every thing is done, I see no use of stating them now.

We do not mean "to retard the national progress of India," or "to prevent other people from enjoying rights for which they are qualified," and even if we try to do so we cannot hope to succeed; but at the same time it is not obligatory on our part to run a race with persons with whom we have no chance of success.

Your remark that "it is our duty if possible to raise ourselves in the scale of progress" is quite true; yet you should not forget the saying of our old philosophers "That before we got the antidote from Irak, the snake-bitten person will die."

I do not understand what the words "National Congress" mean? Is it supposed that the different castes and creeds living in India belong to one nation or can become nation, and their aims and aspirations be one and the same. I think it is quite impossible, and when it is impossible there can be no such thing as a National Congress, nor can it be of equal benefit to all peoples.

You regard the doings of the misnamed National Congress as beneficial to India; but I am sorry to say that I regard them as not only injurious to our own community but also to India at large.

I object to every congress in any shape or form whatever, which regards India as one nation, on account of its being based on wrong principles, viz., that it regards the whole of India as one nation. Probably you will not like my ideas, and therefore I hope you will excuse me for venturing to write so much.—Yours faithfully,

SYED AHMED.

Copy of a letter dated, 18th February, 1888, from the Hon'ble Badruddeen Tyabjee, to Sir Syed Ahmedkhan.

My dear Sir Syed Ahmedkhan,—I would have replied earlier to your letter of the 24th January if I had not been waiting for answers to my communications addressed to other leading Mussalman gentlemen in different parts of India. I know that we differ materially on some important points; but my object in addressing you is to ascertain, if possible, whether and by what means we can act in harmony with each other for the common benefit of the Mussalman community of this great Empire. No doubt where independent minds apply themselves to the considerations of great questions, differences of opinion must be expected, but at the same time I cannot help feeling that it is the duty of all of us to understand each other thoroughly, to appreciate their motives, and by mutual concessions to bring about a common course of action. It is only with this view, and with the object of healing the irritation that is now prevailing in India, that I now write to you again. It seems to me that there is a vital difference in the point of view from which you and I look at the Congress. In my view the Congress is nothing more, and should be nothing more, than an assembly of educated people from all parts of India and representing all races and creeds met together for the discussion of only such questions as may be generally admitted to concern the whole of India at large. The question, then, is, is it desirable that there should be a conference of people of this description. Of course there are questions which may be for the benefit for one race or one community, or one province only, but such questions ought not to be discussed in the Congress at all. It seems to me therefore that no one can object to a Congress of this kind, unless he is of opinion that there are no questions at all which concern the natives of India at large. Your objection to the Congress is that "it regards India as one nation." Now I am not aware of any one regarding the whole of India as one nation, and if you read my inaugural address, you will find it distinctly stated that there are numerous communities or nations in India, which had peculiar problems of their (*its*) own to solve; but that there were some questions which touched all those communities, and that it was for the discussion of these latter questions only that the Congress was assembled.

At the time when I wrote you last I had not seen your speech at Lucknow. But I have since had an opportunity of reading it, and it is quite clear that, at the time you delivered that speech, you were under the impression that the Congress was composed of Bengalee Babus alone. How you should have got this idea passes my comprehension; for surely you could not have imagined that the Hindus of the Madras and the Bombay presidencies had not taken an active part in it, even if you were unaware of the attitude of the educated Mussalmans of those presidencies towards the Congress. Be that as it may, the facts are that so far as Hindus are concerned, they unanimously and as a body support the Congress, no matter what province they belong to; and as to the Mussalmans, the presidencies of Bombay and Madras strongly support it, while in Bengal and North-West Provinces, to judge from your speech, there seems to be very considerable opposition to it. Under these circumstances, is it not the duty of all thoughtful Mussalmans to try to remove the causes that have given rise to these difficulties? We can no more stop the Congress, than we can stop the progress of education, but it is in our power by firm and resolute action to direct the course the Congress shall take. And my strong conviction is that the Mussalmans can by united action confine the Congress to such topics only as they may deem desirable or safe for discussion. Take, for instance, the question of the Legislative Councils. If the Mussalmans as a body do not like that the members should be elected, they could easily modify the proposition so as to suit their own interests. My policy, therefore, would be to *act from within* rather than from *without*. I would say to all Mussalmans, act with your Hindu fellow-subjects in all matters in which you are agreed, but oppose them as strongly as you can if they bring forward any propositions that you may deem prejudicial to yourselves." We should thus advance the general progress of India, and at the same time safeguard our own interests. If you think that any such action can be adopted, please let me know, because I cannot help regretting the extreme irritation which now exists not only among all the Hindus, but among a very considerable portion of educated Mussalmans.—Yours truly,

BADRUDDEEN TYABJEE.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Wieghell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss E Boardman
Major G C H Parlby
Major F W Carey
Mr and Mrs W Le Fouvre and infant

FOR SUEZ.

Mr H W A Cooper
Miss Fiske

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dr G E Maclaren
Mr J N Drennan
Mr S Bailley Wells

FOR ADEN—Mr Cranfield.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr C Henderson.
Mr O'Brien
Hon G H P Evans
Mr F Mechan
Mr E R Osgood
Mr W Garth

The following passages are engaged:—

The s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. D. Mudie, 4th Sept., 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Bell
Mr D Mackenzie
Mr R T Woods
Hon F M Halliday
Mr and Mrs L P Pugh
Col and Mrs H M Ramsay
Mr and Mrs Sullivant and infant

FOR LONDON.

Mr Middleton
Miss Sankey
Mr Stanley Sutherland
General Gordon
Captain Gordon
Col and Mrs Clubley

The s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, 11th Sept. 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon H W Gordon
Hon Mr Justice C Kincaly
Hon Mr Justice Tollenham
Mr J B Reynolds
Surgn-Maj Notter and two friends.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H A Martyn
Mr S Hammick
Mrs Hammick and child
Mr Theodore Thomas.
Capt Pringle
Col W Wroughton
Dr E Thurston

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	54	46	51	2	52	6	51	27
Aug. 26, Sunday	......		......		......		0	4
" 27, Monday	0	8	0	0	0	0	......	
Total	54	54	51	2	52	6	51	31
Total corresponding date of last year	73	56	74	15	72	10	68	39

MR. J. BLUNDELL MAPLE, M.P., has purchased the house at Newmarket that belonged to the late Fred. Archer. On having the place examined, the drains were found to be in a most poisonous state, and he thinks that the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Archer were undoubtedly due to this lamentable state of affairs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE rumour is repeated again in Berlin that a meeting is contemplated this autumn between the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia; but the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that he has received "from an unimpeachable authority" trustworthy information on various points of European interest, of which the following is the substance:—

There is this year no prospect either of a meeting of the three Emperors, or of an interview between the Premiers of Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, in relation to a European Congress. M. de Giers will not meet Prince Bismarck this year, nor will he even leave Russia. The German Chancellor will go to Kissingen, and be visited there by Count Kalnoky, who will previously have seen Signor Crispi. There is no probability that the Italian Premier will go to Kissingen. The only result of the meeting of the two Emperors at St. Petersburg was the revival of the old friendship between Germany and Russia, which led the Czar to promise the Emperor William his support in case of the latter being attacked by France. As to the talked of attempts to frame a Russo-German commercial treaty, my informant expresses serious doubts. His belief is that rumours of this kind are put in circulation chiefly in order to pave the way for a new Russian loan. The statements in certain newspapers that Germany is again trying to bring about an understanding between Russia and Austria my informant holds to be mere Panslavist feelers. Russia, adds my informant, will never interfere by arms in Bulgaria, her main object being not Bulgaria, but the solution of the entire Eastern question, of which Constantinople is the centre. Gradually she is acquiring the conviction that there is no chance of her reaching Constantinople *via* the Balkans, and she is therefore preparing to try *via* Asia Minor. These preparations will take about two years, and for that time we may be sure of peace.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

A mysterious telegram from Bucharest was published in Vienna stating that Prince Ferdinand intends to await incognito at Rustchuk approaching events in Bulgaria. The telegram gives no inkling as to the nature of the "events" in question, merely adding that M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister at Bucharest, has gone to St. Petersburg. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

It so happens that the name of M. Hitrovo has been connected with all recent revolutionary movements in the principality, which tends to create the suspicion that his Russian Excellency has in the present instance left his post, like a boy who has lighted the fuse of a cracker gets out of the way before it goes off. The month of August has repeatedly been unlucky for Bulgaria, and, though there is no reason to credit the rumours that attribute treason to members of the princely Government, yet politicians well acquainted with Eastern affairs have an evil presentiment as to what may shortly happen in Bulgaria, just as nervous people feel upset before a thunderstorm. It is hardly necessary to say that any untoward event that may occur will be the consequence of Russian intrigue and conspiracy. It is perhaps true that the Bulgarians are indifferent to Prince Ferdinand; but they have no reason to dislike him, and if left to themselves they would in all probability be quite content to keep him. An ominous symptom, too, is that the Panslavists should be at present exerting themselves to attract attention to the situation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. This is what their leading organs have to say on the subject. Europe entrusted Austria at the Berlin Congress with a mandate for the temporary occupation of the Turkish Provinces that order might be established and civilisation introduced. If Austria has fulfilled her mission it is time she should restore those provinces to the Sultan; but she has, in reality, failed, and must, therefore, evacuate the occupied territory.

Prince Bismarck is said to have expressed himself extremely satisfied with the result of the interview between the Emperor William and the Czar.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

The Communist General Eudes's funeral in Paris on Wednesday, 8th inst., gave rise to serious disturbances. The Rue Reaumur was thronged with deputations, wreath-bearers, and sightseers.

As the procession started the cry of "Vive la Commune!" was raised, and was taken up by those further on, and so went up the street as far as the Boulevard de Sebastopol. The procession was headed by 500 constables, who made a path for the "followers." They formed a column of quite a quarter of a mile long, walking in lines of ten or twelve deep. Next came the navvies on strike, who were preceded by an immense red wreath. About two hundred wreaths, mostly red, were carried in the procession, and one or two Phrygian caps. The delegation which led up the procession, carried either wreaths or objects like spindles, which were simple red flags wrapped up. The display of these, except in the cemetery, was strictly forbidden. No disturbance took place till the Place de la Republique was reached. Here a boy took from his pocket a red flag and attached it to a long stick painted blue which he was carrying.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says:—

M. Henri Rochefort, who was driving by the side of the procession in an open carriage with two of Eudes's daughters, remonstrated with him, and was pummelled by the standard-bearer on the head and shoulders with his flagstaff for his pains. Cheers and counter-cheers began to resound. Some cried "Vive Rochefort!" others "A bas la Dictature!" A crowd pressed round the vehicle. M. Henri Rochefort looked undecided for a moment, and then he bade the coachmen drive off at full speed. It was now evident that the Revolutionists were becoming excited. Another flag was speedily produced, and soon a shout of "Vive la Commune!" was indulged in, the men exhorting each other to hold firm and not to suffer the procession to be cut in two. As the cortège turned from the Place de la Republique into the Boulevard Voltaire, M. Clement, one of the police magistrates on duty, catching sight of the two red flags advanced to seize them from the hands of their bearers. The latter, however, resisted, and were backed up by their companions. The police, with their sabres drawn, rushed on them, and tore their flags from their grasp. A lively scrimmage then ensued. The revolutionists ran to a cafe hard by, took up the chairs standing on the footpath in front, and hurled them at the police. Tables, decanters, glasses, plates, and dishes—everything, in short, on which they could lay their hands—followed suit, and for some time the scene was most exciting. In the very heat of the conflict fuel had been added to the flame by the discharge of a revolver, aimed, as is generally supposed, at M. Clement. The gendarmes, who had been standing passive spectators of the struggle, now fixed bayonets and charged, and a fearful panic ensued. The onlookers, who at this spot could be counted by thousands, fled in all directions.

One of the most serious incidents of the day took place at the police-station of the Boulevard Voltaire, a bomb being flung by some of the Communists at the door of that building.

By twelve o'clock the advance-guard of men on strike, with their mourning wreaths, as well as the hearse, had passed the Place Voltaire, when suddenly ominous shouts of "Vive la Commune!" were heard as the rear of the funeral procession swept by the station. There were squads of policemen on the pavement following the cortege, but the doors of the station were closed. Some of the policemen on the pavement made a dash at a few of most demonstrative howlers who were shouting for the Commune and arrested them. This caused more shouting, and a fight for the prisoners ensued between their friends and their captors. Then there was a bombardment of the police station, the Communists breaking the windows with large paving-stones. The District Inspector opened the door, and as he did so a small box fell at his feet. He stooped to pick it up, and somebody in the crowd cried out, "Do not touch it! it is a bomb—they want to blow up the station!" But the inspector boldly seized the "machine," and, placing it on a table, plucked out the fuse. The room in which this daring deed was enacted was crowded with policemen. The men were armed to the teeth with sword-bayonets and revolvers, and when they discovered that an attempt had been made to send their station and themselves flying into space they drew their swords and rushed out on the mob. The crowd scampered away in every direction; but many of its weaker elements were trampled under foot, and after a few moments of terrific din and confusion, the policemen were seen emerging from the seething masses of the mob, and dragging batches of brawlers to the station. As the contest became more furious between the combatant Communists and the police, the Republican Guards and gendarmes, who had been drawn up in the courtyard of the Town Hall in the Place Voltaire all the morning, poured out from the doors of the building and took up position on the pavement with fixed bayonets. This calmed the ardour of the militant Communists, who retreated after having fired a volley of stones.

For a time during the struggle the hearse was left entirely by itself. During the conflict several persons were wounded by the police, who used their swords. The procession now proceeded in comparative quiet to the cemetery at Pere-Lachaise. The arrival of the hearse was hailed with cheers of "Vive la Commune!" Wreaths were hung upon the yews, which looked like Christmas trees. The crowd walked over the graves and climbed up the trees and crosses, and showed the wildest excitement. The speeches over the grave were short, and they all ended with the cry of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Revolution Sociale." Louise Michel said, "Long live the Commune of the whole world!" "Long live the general strike!" The best speeches were those of M. Felix Pyat and Dr. Susini, both deputies. No serious disturbances took place in the cemetery, and the crowd quietly melted away. The total number of arrests amounts to twenty-five. Thirty persons were wounded.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

There were frequent collisions during the week before the mail left between the police and the men who are on strikes in Paris, and matters have assumed a serious aspect :—

A correspondent observes, the Bourse du Travail is now the centre of a revolutionary agitation, and it is said that a number of steady workmen have left Paris in utter disgust. The main thoroughfares in the centre of the city are strongly guarded by police, and troops are held in readiness to quell any disturbances. On Tuesday afternoon a body of about a thousand assistant hairdressers, waiters and others marched through the Rue Saint Honore with the intention of sacking a servants' registry in the Rue Therese. They had as a preliminary broken the windows of a cafe as a punishment for its waiters having refused to join them, and were about to break into the office, when 100 constables led by two inspectors, issued from a neighbouring street and rushed on them with drawn swords. A struggle ensued, in the course of which a constable was surrounded, disarmed, and trampled upon. His injuries, however, were found to be slight. At lenght after a quarter of an hour's conflict, the mob was dispersed, five men being arrested. One of them was found to be armed with a sword-stick. At night there were disturbances on the Rochechouart and Belleville Boulevards, and two cafes were sacked. Encounters took place between the police and the cafe-waiters, several being wounded on either side.

But there has been more serious rioting by the men on strike at Amiens.

A disturbance on Monday, 6th inst., assumed a much more serious aspect in the evening. Large numbers of men on strike assembled in the Rue Saint Leu and made an attack upon the weaving establishment of M. Cocquel. The mounted gendarmerie thereupon advanced; but the strikers threw bundles of velvet and other materials which they had taken from the warehouse in front of the horses, thus barring their progress. In a few minutes the premises of M. Cocquel were completely sacked by the mob, and flames were suddenly seen to rise from the factory. The fire-brigade was soon on the scene, but was prevented from doing anything to check the progress of fire by the rioters, who then proceeded to pull up the street-seats and smash the lamps. At length a body of mounted Chasseurs arrived and charged the mob with drawn swords. The gendarmes also charged the people, in spite of the showers of stones with which they were assailed. A number of the horses were wounded. A force of police afterwards arrived on the scene, followed by a detachment of infantry, and the street was cleared and the fire extinguished. The streets in the vicinity of the disturbance where then occupied by troops, and great excitement prevailed. On the following evening a crowd commenced to collect in the Place Gambetta; and consequently about an hour later the police supported by a number of troops, acting under the orders of the mayor, cleared the whole of the streets in the vicinity and stopped the traffic. The crowd hissed and hooted the police, who were also pelted with stones; but in spite of this opposition the streets were soon cleared. A band of rioters endeavoured to enter the Rue Debray, in which is situated the private house of M. Cocquel, the owner of the weaving establishment burnt down on Monday, but they were dispersed by the Chasseurs.

The French workmen employed in the Braye Tunnel near Laon, having struck because Italian navvies were also employed, the contractor assented to their demand for the dismissal of the Italians. The strike ended on the 4th instant, on the evening of which day seventy Italians, armed with revolvers, entered the works. A conflict ensued between them and the French navvies, and one Italian was killed and four other swere wounded. The canteen, which was kept by an Italian, was sacked.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF MASSOWA.

It is announced from Rome that a detachment of marines has hoisted the Italian flag at Zulla, to the south of Massowa, and the Italian protectorate over the locality has been formally proclaimed.

The Italian Government has despatched a Note to the signatories of the General Act of the Berlin Conference informing them of the above step, which it declares to be merely an official confirmation of a previously existing fact. It is pointed out that the declaration of a protectorate has been made in compliance with the repeated demands of the population, and that the local sheikhs have expressed their satisfaction at the request being acceded to. The Note further observes that Zulla, although nominally under the Egyptain flag, has for some time past been occupied by Italian irregulars and at certain intervals by regular troops, and that there has been no previous *prise de possession* by any other Power.

In the House of Lords on the 3rd inst. Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Napier of Magdala, who asked whether any steps could now be taken to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia, and to restore the free transit of goods through Massowa which we guaranteed by Admiral Hewett's treaty said that he would like to state the precise position in which this country stands towards Abyssinia, because it was a little complicated :—

Admiral Hewett, in June, 1884, concluded a convention with the King of Abyssinia, the first article of which stated :—"From the date of the signing of this treaty there shall be free transit through Massowa to and from Abyssinia for all goods, including arms and ammunition, under British protection." Lord Napier had spoken of that as a guarantee. The word was hardly accurate; but he only noticed it for the purpose of saying that it was not at all applicable to the rest of the convention. With respect to that engagement, Lord Salisbury went on to say that shortly after it was negotiated by Admiral Hewett a change took place in the possession of Massowa. When England entered in that engagement it was in the possession of Egypt, over whom our influence was at that time unbounded; but shortly after that time possession was taken of it by the Italians, not precisely with our consent but with our knowledge. The terms in which Earl Granville expressed himself were :—"If the Italian Government should desire to occupy some of the ports in question, it was a matter between Italy and Turkey; but he (Sir John Lumley) was able to inform the Italian Minister that her Majesty's Government, for their part, had no objection to raise against the Italian occupation of Zulla, Beilul, or Massowa, subject always to certain conditions as to the last-named port which resulted from the provisions for the recent treaty with Abyssinia." And, in reply to that, Sir John Lumley recorded the fact that "in the event of the permanent Italian occupation of that place Count Ferrari will assure the King that Italy assumes all the obligations of the treaty between England and Abyssinia"—that is, the King of Abyssinia—"and will do all in her power to facilitate Abyssinian trade." To that extent we had, Lord Salisbury continued, on the part of Italy, the acceptance of the inheritance of the engagement which England made with the King of Abyssinia. The precise international position remained a little complicated; but he supposed that this country would regard itself as divested of those engagements and Italy as having succeeded to them. At least, that was the practical position. It was but fair to add that there was a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the word "free" as used in the treaty. It had been held that it meant not free of all duty but free of all restrictions, and there was evidence in support of that contention. Her Majesty's Government had been from the first most anxious that no disturbance should occur between Italy and Abyssinia; but as their mediation had not been accepted at an early stage of the difference between those two countries, he did not think it would be wise to propose it now. The Government would, however, avail themselves of any favourable opportunity which might present itself for promoting peace and friendship between the two States, both our allies.

M. Goblet, the French Foreign Minister, has sent a Circular Note to the Powers, explaining the position of the French Government in the Massowa question. The substance of the Note is given as follows by the Hawas Agency :—

The date of the opening of military operations at Massowa goes back to the 5th of February, 1885. Signor Mancini at that time declared that his Government had no other object than the protection of the property of his countrymen on this point of the shore of the Red Sea, and that the question of sovereignty could not in any way be prejudged by the measures which were to be taken. Ten days elapsed, and on the 26th of February came the Convention of Berlin. After the signature of that diplomatic instrument, the Italians gave no notification of the taking of definitive possession which it described. More than this, to the end of the year 1885, consequently for ten months, the Egyptain flag continued to float alongside of the Italian flag. At this time the Egyptain troops retired. Egypt ceased in fact to exercise on this territory the police authority which she enforced there in virtue of a delegation from the Porte, in order to save the Turkish troops in garrison on the coast of Arabia the voyage across the Red Sea. However in 1887, when Italy established a blockade at Massowa, she again declared that the measure had not the effect of prejudging the question of sovereignty, which remained in suspense. Under these conditions, there can exist no doubt on the point whether, at least to within a few days back, the capitulations were in force at Massowa. It is expected that the note of the French Cabinet will be published as soon as it has been communicated to the Cabinets interested.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* prints an inspired article chiefly referring to the recent philo-French utterances about the Franco-Italian quarrel regarding Massowa. In conclusion, the *North German Gazette* chracterizes the French pretext for the quarrel as "far-fetched," and considers that it has again shown France to be the Power which attaches least value to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and the one which most eagerly embraces every likely opportunity of disturbing it. A special correspondent at Berlin says that this article was prompted, not only by the desire to aid the projects of Italy on the Red Sea littoral, but also by the consideration that the present French Cabinet is powerless under the pressure of difficulties, internal as well as external. It is thought in Berlin that M. Floquet is too much embarrassed by his political antecedents to take such measures against the Anarchists as would effect a thorough change in the situation. The existence of the French Cabinet is regarded as somewhat critical.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Raja Oday Pertab Singh, of Bhinga, Oudh, has written the following letter to the *Times* :—

Sir,—Having carefully read a series of three letters on the "Indian National Congress" which appeared in the *Times*, I venture to give my side of the question, and trust you will do me the favour of giving this a place in your columns.

A dismissed servant of Government, supported by a few discontented individuals, conceived the idea of originating this movement; and some professional agitators, aided by a certain class of Indian graduates, brought forth the clamorous result.

The number of the better class of men who afterwards joined the movement can be counted on one's fingers. They were waited upon by deputations of the aforesaid, who flattered them as being the only persons fit to be the "saviours of our poor bleeding country." Their conceit or ambition could not resist the temptation, and they easily fell a prey to the machinations of the clique. One or two Indian statesmen who were about being snared by these advocates of street politics also took part in the discussion; but they did so, though without much success, with the intention of keeping our would be rulers within reasonable bounds. Such was the origin of the misnamed "National" Congress, which is not the fruit of the "united cry from the people and princes of India, "but the outcome of selfish motives, human vanity, and a wrong system of education as imparted in our schools and colleges, devoid of religious, moral, and physical training.

We have been told that "to produce the new India on which we now look many a high-minded English officer has eaten his heart out in what seemed a vain struggle with the corruption, the oppressions, the benumbing sensuality of the old native Courts;" but our all-wise, self-constituted delegates, assembled on Dec. 28, 1887 at Madras, found it quite feasible to frame a set of rules within a period of three days which should undo these labours of the master midns of England. (*See* Madras Congress Report page 77.)

Few may doubt the wisdom of separating the execute from the judicial branch of the administration, but who is to pay the cost? The Congress no doubt "strongly represents the willingness of the people to bear the additional expenditure required," but it takes good care at the same time to exempt from taxation the incomes ordinarily enjoyed by those who swell the number of admirers of the Congress. (*See* Resolution VI.) In the name of justice one may ask, is this a fair representation?

The most absurd resolution of the Congress is that regarding the reconstitution of the legislative bodies. Representative government can never suit a country conservative to the very backbone and inhabited by a people differing among themselves in manners, customs, and religion. Apart from other considerations, the fact cannot be lost sight of that India is an agricultural country, and the absolutely small number of the noisy agitators come as a rule from the urban population (see Appendix M, Report of Public Service Commission), who have not the faintest knowledge of the needs and wishes of the agriculturists. They command no respect among the warlike race, of India, and there cannot be a greater cause of discontent among the latter than to be compelled to obey those whom they never admit to be their equals. It may be a false pride, but nevertheless it must be respected.

In this connection I quote from the Provincial Education Commission Report (pp. 75 and 131) :—

"A well-born Rajpoot or Mahomedan abhors the notion of his sons associating with the sons of men far below him in social rank, the class to which the vast majority of students in Government schools and colleges belong."

And again :—

"Rank in India does not, as in England, depend almost solely on money. The petty zemindar whose ancestors have owned the land he occupies for ages is at least as important a personage as the banker or contractor who has amassed a fortune under the present Government."

Such being the case, it will be a source of political danger to place the martial races and the teeming millions of the agricultural classes under the yoke of a few irresponsible agitators from the cities who are mainly anxious to serve their own ends.

The landed aristocracy and nobility are the natural leaders of the people of India, and are regarded by them with respect and confidence. In support of my statement I need not multiply evidence. I content myself by giving below an extract from Lord Canning's Minute of June 17, 1858, paragraph 27 :—

"It might have been expected that when insurrection first arose in Oude, and before it had grown to a formidable head, the village occupants, who had been so highly favoured by the British Government, and in justice to whom it had initiated a policy distasteful to the most powerful class in the province, would have come forward in support of the Government, who had endeavoured to restore them to their hereditary rights, and with whose interests their interests are identical. Such, however, was not the case. So far as I am yet informed, not an individual dared to be loyal to the Government which had befriended him. The village occupants, as a body, relapsed into their former subjection to the Talookdar, owned and obeyed his authority as if he had been their lawful suzerain, and joined the ranks of those who rose up in arms against the British Government."

But suppose that a few men, qualified by their social position and education, were forthcoming for the purpose, how many of them are likely to possess the knowledge of a whole province; nay, even of a single district? Among the numerous evil consequences of the so much coveted representation, one of the least evil would be the sacrifice of the interests of a whole province for the sake of a few sub-districts or towns.

Even if "the proportion of non-official members from a third to a half" be secured purely in response to the clamour raised by the interested few in the name of the whole of India, I maintain that this large concession would never satisfy them; for they do not care for the majority or minority of any class of members. What they are aiming at is to have their own way in the councils, and hence, when the veto of the president has to be advers to them, their discontent will grow far greater than can now be imagined.

The right of interpellation, even when confined to responsible men of position and experience, as in Lord Dalhousie's time, "was put to extreme use"; and now, if it be revived afresh in favour of the growing number of these impertinent obstructionists, the result can easily be forseen.

The demand for the repeal of the Arms Acts deserves but a few comments. If it is to be made on any other grounds than mere sentimental ones, then it must extend to the classes who do not faint when they hear of war. English education has made but little progress, I regret to say, among the martial races of India; so that, if they were to be armed today, martial law would have to be proclaimed tomorrow. Our silken heroes will then, as a matter of course, plead the innocence of the dove and would probably escape, but the poor Rajpoots, Sikhs, and others, who are soldiers by birth and instinct, would have hard times.

It now rests with the English statesmen either to rely on their own sober judgment and, by maintaining the present Constitution, to allow us to continue grateful for the numerous blessings we all enjoy under the British Crown, or to let themselves be inveigled into bringing back to India the bygone reign of misrule and anarchy.

The day is not far distant when the vagaries of the so-called National Congress will be exposed. The Mahomedans have already separated themselves from it, and the Hindoos, who have all this time been comparing the movement to a storm in a teapot, are now awaking to the danger of being represented by self-elected representatives. The Talookdars of Oude, owning more than half of the land in the province, have already disclaimed all connection with the Congress by convening a general meeting on April 4, 1888, and other Hindoos of position have not been behindhand.

The only favour we ask at present at the hads of the English public is that they will reserve their judgment until they have examined the other side of the question. But, whatever may be their decision, I earnestly beg to point out that any concession made at the present moment in obedience to the demands of these irrepressible champions of liberty will have a ruinous effect on the whole country, because, if once they come to know that they can have any change effected in the constitution of the Indian Government through agitation alone, they will never rest satisfied with any form of government short of democracy. I believe, with Prince Bismarck, that "a great State is not to be ruled according to party views, and every State must recognise that its peace and security rest on its own sword.

Beware how you try to make the pyramid stand on its apex: it cannot but totter and fall. Beware how you decide to place in our hands an intricate piece of mechanism lacking the requisite key.

We are all quite contented with our lot under the present Government, and need nothing so much as perfect rest. We have no fear of the Russian bear while under the protection of the British lion. Our fear, however, arises from the open sedition which the British Government allows its subjects to preach, and from the ceaseless cry of the Indian demagogue.

LORD SALISBURY ON CURRENT POLITICS.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, according to custom at this time of year, entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Mansion House, on August 8. Among those present were the Marquess of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Mr. Goschen, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Lord George Hamilton, M.P., the Marquess of Lothian, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Sir John Gorst, M.P., and many others. Lord Salisbury, replying to the toast of the occasion, said he claimed that the Government, in the course of the session, had achieved no slight success, and added:—

My right hon. friend Mr. Ritchie—(cheers)—has descended to the earth, bearing a splendid triumph in his hand. (Cheers.) And I may be allowed, though I touch on delicate subjects, to say that not the least among the pleasures which his success has given me is the feeling that if this settlement is final, as I believe it will be, we have solved the problem—the difficult problem—of the government of this metropolis without any substantial injury to the long descended and valuable privileges which you, my lord, and the Corporation over which you worthily rule, have so long exercised and controlled. (Cheers.) On the contrary, I venture to prophesy that under the new state of things the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London will be, if it is possible, even a greater factor in our political affairs, a more splendid figure in the eyes of foreign nations than they have been up to this time. (Hear, hear.)

IRELAND.

In respect to Ireland I may confidently claim that we have made great progress and achieved great results. (Cheers.) The curse, the disease of Ireland, is its poverty. Governments can do little to diminish poverty; they can do little to enrich men. What they can do is to clear the path so that men may be enabled, without the interference of any unnatural impediment, to enrich themselves. (Hear, hear.) The business of Government is to see that each man is at liberty to pursue his own industry as he will, and that each man may rely on the contract which his neighbour has made with him. (Cheers.) That is the foundation of the colossal prosperity which has prevailed in this great city. It is the foundation of the humblest industry in the most remote district of the world. It is the one paramount object which governments exist to enforce; it is the object which, if they do not enforce, they are self-condemned as having failed. My lords and gentlemen, I claim that the present Irish government has been successful in this—that it has diminished the tyranny which illegal associations exercised over its neighbours; that it has increased the sanctity which contracts possessed in that country. Only as I came down I opened a paper shewing that within one short year, from July 1 last year to July 1 in the present year, the number of those who were subjected to that atrocious system which has been named boycotting was diminished from 4,800 to 1,300. (Renewed cheers.) The diseases of nations are not cured in a day, but this commencement of progress is a fair hope for the future. (Hear, hear.) If the government of Ireland is administered with the same judgment and the same firmness which has distinguished those in whose hands it now lies—if that can only last for a few years, liberty will again become complete, and contracts will again become sacred, and prosperity will return to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) But tremendous will be the responsibility if, for the sake of faction or party ends, the leaders of party here in this country interfere to arrest the progress of that wholesome process and restore the lawlessness which for centuries has been the abiding curse of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

My lords and gentlemen, on this occasion you usually expect that the Minister who responds to this toast will give you his impression with respect to the existing condition of affairs—foreign affairs. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to say that on the whole tranquility prevails; and though I am far from venturing to prophesy, and though I would not presume to forecast in what direction popular passion or popular feeling may drive the vast force of nations, I think I may say with moreconfidence than I have ever before said it in this hall that the object of all the rulers of the world is to secure uninterrupted peace. (Cheers.) Let me say one or two words about subjects which have occupied us in past years, and from the standpoint of the present it is difficult to imagine how much of confusion and danger are associated in the past with the names of Egypt and Bulgaria. At present in Egypt everything is going on up to and beyond the utmost wishes we could have formed. There are still dangers on the frontier. They are not dangers that we fear, but they are dangers that should remind us not to abate the precautions that we have taken. Internally the financial difficulty, which at one time seemed almost insuperable, has—thanks mainly to the ability of Sir Edgar Vincent and those who work under him—been entirely surmounted, and Egypt is among the solvent Powers of the world. (Cheers.) These things are very cheering. They do not alter in the least degree the point of view from which we contemplate our Egyptian policy. To us it is not annexation of territory that is desirable. What we wish is that there should be an Egypt self-sustaining, strong enough to master internal disorder or to repel an external foe. (Cheers.) Until we can be satisfied that that state of things exists, we shall remain to assist Egypt; the moment we are satisfied that it exists we shall gladly relieve ourselves from an unnecessary burden. (Cheers).

BULGARIA.

With respect to Bulgaria all—as far as external appearances go—all points to future tranquillity and peace. I think we may venture to hope that a conviction is stealing upon the minds of the principal statesmen of Europe, that the best thing to do with Bulgaria is to leave it alone—(cheers)—to leave it to its own development, to leave it to the decision of its own inhabitants, to leave it to the path which they who have shown such high character, such great courage, who have shown themselves worthy to be the founders of a great nation, shall choose as the path best fitted for their own national destiny and prosperity. (Cheers.) I believe that such a course will best suit all the nations of Europe. Undoubtedly it will suit England, which desires nothing except the freedom and independence of the Bulgarian people. I believe it will suit Germany, who has constantly professed that the matter is one of indifference to her. It will suit Austria, who desires the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* and I believe that, well considered, it will suit Russia, whose one pre-occupation it is not to be false to the gallantry of her soldiers, who have shed their blood like water in securing the freedom of Bulgaria. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that if Bulgaria becomes prosperous and contented, that will be the highest satisfaction that Russian aspirations will seek: that the memory of those splendid deeds of valor which will for ever adorn the annals of Russia will be best satisfied in the judgment of posterity if it can be said that upon that valour, as upon a foundation was built up the superstructure of a tranquil, happy, contented and progressive nation. (Cheers.)

PEACE PROSPECTS.

You will ask me what are the prospects of peace, and how have they been affected by the recent action of the rulers of great States. The interview that has taken place between the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia has excited deep interest and created much speculation. I cannot mention it without remembering how much of sorrow, of deep, tragic misery, those words "the Emperor of Germany" have included during the last twelve months. I cannot but remember that since last we met in this hall there has passed away the noblest, the most cultivated, the gentlest spirit that ever adorned a throne. (Cheers.) I cannot but remember that he was united by the bonds of indissoluble affection with the daughter of our own Sovereign; and that, perhaps, he derived from her those high, noble, philanthropic, liberal liberal sentiments which distinguished in the view of all mankind the late Emperor and Empress of Germany. (Cheers.) Yet, my lords and gentlemen, the thought of that great man and of his consort is full of hope for the future, because we cannot but recognise that the present Emperor of Germany succeeds to a destiny of colossal magnitude, and to responsibilities which are fearful to think upon, fortified by the gifts that have descended from a splendid ancestry, whether you look upon its German or its English side. (Cheers.) For all that is found in him we have a right to claim at least half for the English blood from which he has come, and we have every reason to believe that he will honour both his German and his English ancestry by the course which he will pursue. At the first outset of his reign he has shown his deep sense of the value of peace, not only to mankind, but of its special value to that splendid new, but freshly compacted, Empire to which peace is an absolute necessity, and which without peace places upon the hazard all the splendid results that it has won. I confess that I look with some astonishment at the sinister anticipations which I saw were connected with the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and of Germany. To me the teaching of the event seems to point in an opposite direction, I believe there is nothing more to be desired for the world than that the policy of Russia should become more and more parallel to the policy of Germany. Germany is a State like England which has won all it can win by the fearful hazard of conflict, and which only desires that its people should be allowed to pursue their own moral and industrial development upon the basis of the territorial arrangements which exist. That is the spirit which animates, and which must animate, as long as there is room for it, sensible—I would even say sane—men, which must animate the Emperor of Germany. The more the Emperor of Russia is brought by personal converse into the same view the better for the peace of mankind; and I am convinced that the conversations which have taken place between the Emperors of Germany and Russia will give strength to the Emperor of Russia who has shown himself through his whole reign not only to be a singularly straightforward and honest man, but deeply devoted to the interests of peace—will give him strength to impose and recommend that policy upon his people, and to form a great league of peace which no disturbing Power will be able to break. (Hear, hear.) And remember that peace between Russia and Germany means peace with Austria too—peace with all those countries where the maintenance of the existing state of things is an imperative necessity to Austria; peace and tranquillity upon those shores which, by reason of our maritime interest, must always be a matter of deep concern to England. (Cheers.) Therefore it is, my lords and gentlemen, that I think all that has taken place in Europe recently, so far as it is given to us to judge without presuming unduly to forecast the future—all that has taken place seems to me to make for peace. And, of course, the efforts of England will aways be directed to the maintenance of peace, because we are convinced that in peace, well-sustained, continuous, and certain, are the only germs of prosperity, freedom, and progress. (Loud and continued cheering.)

THE CAPTURE OF LIVERPOOL.

A Liverpool correspondent, telegraphing on the night of the 9th inst. gives the following account of the capture of that port by the attacking squadron in the manœuvres now at an end :—

The invading vessels made a determined effort to bombard Liverpool yesterday. An exciting battle took place in the Mersey, and the result was most disastrous to the attacking force, for all their vessels have been captured. Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning two suspicious looking vessels, with funnels painted black, and with other efforts at disguise, were observed approaching out of the mist which lay off the entrance of the river. They subsequently were ascertained to be the gunboats Hearty and Curlew, of the enemy's squadron. Close behind them followed two torpedo boats, and all four moved swiftly up the river towards the landing stages. They had managed to slip past the batteries at the mouth of the river unperceived in the morning mist, and doubtless anticipated making an easy prey of the great seaport. But they had reckoned without the presence of her Majesty's turret ship, Belleisle, the advance vessel of the defending fleet, which had entered the river during the previous night, and lay at anchor in mid-river off the landing stage, all on the alert and ready for action. As soon as the gunboats were discerned from the turret-ship she opened a tremendous fire upon them with her heavy guns. The enemy promptly replied and advancing more closely to the Belleisle, the latter, to prevent any possible risk of boarding from her two lively antagonists, opened up a harassing rifle from her tops. Under cover of the smoke the two torpedo boats then pushed ahead past the gunboats to attack the turret-ship, but the officers of the latter were too quick. They were both seen in time, and received with such a galling fire from Nordenfelt and big guns that their errand was useless, and in actual warfare they would probably have been sunk. After an engagement of about half an hour the enemy retreated rapidly, the two gunboats firing a few partingar shots from their sternchasers as they steamed away. They had, however, to run the gauntlet of the North Fort (armed with heavy guns) and the New Brighton Battery, the garrisons of both being now on the watch for them. Both forts opened a heavy fire, but the gunboats got away down the Crosby Channel. During the afternoon heavy firing was heard outside the river, and it was discovered that the enemy had fallen into a trap. The ironclads Hercules, Inflexible, and Neptune, composing part of the defending squadron, had come up the Channel in support of their consort, the Belleisle. In the river they fell in with the Devastation, the Invincible, and the Active, belonging to the enemy. A short but sharp engagement followed, and the enemy surrendered. The victorious fleet then, still advancing towards Liverpool, came across the two gunboats and the torpedo vessels which had essayed the first attack. They were speedily *hors de combat*, and the defending vessels entered the river in triumph with their prizes in company and came to anchor last night. The battle caused the greatest interest and excitement in the city, and thousands of spectators lined the river walls and stages on each side of the river.

REPORTED CAPTURE AND RANSOM.

The *Times* special correspondent on board the H.M.S. Ajax, telegraphing later, says :—

Liverpool has fallen a prey to the enemy At the last moment I am able to state that the terms made with the town have been a ransom of one million sterling and a free exit from the river without molestation by the enemy. We bombarded the forts on our way up, but merely as a matter of form. They are beneath contempt as defences of a port like Liverpool against modern ironclads. We are perfectly safe for the time being, as the tide would utterly prevent the enemy's approach for some hours.

"A SIMPLE TEXT."

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing, says :—

It seems to us almost incredible that an enemy's fleet of inferior—and very much inferior—strength should be able, without the slightest attempt at resistance or molestation by the British naval forces, to force a blockade in one port, reinforce itself by junction with a squadron supposed to be blockaded in another port, and then, still without opposition, to steam up the Mersey and exact what ransom it pleases with the alternative of utterly destroying Liverpool and Birkenhead, with all their belongings. What the plans of Admiral Baird and his colleague may have been, or are now, is of no consequence. Nothing can get over the fact that Liverpool has been at the mercy of an invading fleet, and that that fleet was able to exact what terms seemed best to it, which, in the case of a foreign foe, would most certainly have been such as to cover the value of the five ironclads that seized the town, even if they were captured outside on the departure. This is the simple text, and no sermon preached from it can add to its significance. What Sir George Tryon has done a French or German admiral might do and would do if his genius were equal to Tryon's and the means employed to foil him were not more efficacious than those adopted by the British admirals in this case. Sir George Tryon may well be proud of the complete success of his strategic combinations. Everything has happened exactly as he anticipated, and the value of the lesson he has taught to those who think our Navy is as good as it need be is incalculable. From personal knowledge I am sure that none will rejoice more at his success than our children in Australia. But Admiral Tryon's success means something serious to the nation. It means that all questions, however burning—even Irish ones—should at once be considered unimportant till the state of our national defences is satisfactory and beyond dispute. To bring this about we must begin with the Navy and an increase in its strength is evidently necessary, not to our safety, but to our very existence as a nation.

A correspondent, writing from Ottawa, says :—A conversation was held last week without any intermission between Mr. Owen Jones, one of the directors of the Pacific Cable Company at Vancouver, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, another director in the same Company at Ottawa, over the Canadian Pacific telegraph wires, the distance traversed being 2,900 miles. Answer followed question without intermission, almost as rapidly as if the speakers were in the same room. The circuit for this conversation had been made complete, and the wires were in perfect order, but the feat is one of the longest on record with so immediate results.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE SHOOTING OF THE ARMY.

A memorandum, issued by Lord Wolseley from the War Office, states :—

The Commander-in-Chief has recently had before him reports on field-firing at home, in India, and the Colonies, "and is satisfied with the improvement manifested, particularly in India, in carrying out these practices. His Royal Highness is of opinion, however, that with the facilities that at present exist in many stations and commands (this applies more especially to the United Kingdom) much more may still be done by introducing into the field-firing certain features incidental to the attack and defence of positions, in order to give a greater air of reality to the practice than has hitherto been the case." The general ideas for future guidance are indicated in detail, and it is pointed out that, when possible, the three arms should be employed, the artillery firing blank if shell fire cannot be used with safety. The memorandum then goes on to state that certain operations incidental to the attack and defence of positions, such as flank attacks, on isolated posts, counter-attacks by the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery, represented by the dummies and moving targets, should be introduced where the extent of ground at disposal and the safety of the public and of the troops employed permits it. The Commander-in-Chief remarks respecting the control of fire that "in many commands this most important feature is not reported at all; in others it is shown to be faulty in the extreme, principally in consequence of the bad words of command of young officers and section leaders. It is not too much to say," his Royal Highness adds, "that the whole control of fire, and its consequent steadiness and efficacy, depend on the manner in which the words of command are given." After some remarks on direction of fire and range-taking, the Commander-in-Chief makes some severe strictures on the issue of ammunition, which was not distributed as it should have been—that is, unevenly in troops or companies. "Each man of the firing line was supplied with the same number of rounds, the ammunition was uniformly expended in volleys and, consequently, all the men were placed out of action at the same moment. Similarly with the remainder of the force employed, although the supports received a fewer number of rounds than the firing line, and the reserve less than the supports, the issue to each man in these bodies was respectively the same, so that presuming the expenditure to be uniform, all the men of the supports or the reserve would be left without ammunition at the same time. This would be an impossibility in war, and in peace would prevent an intelligent and practical reinforcement of the firing line." The memorandum concludes with a strong reference to reserve ammunition, which, it is observed, was not issued in many cases as ordered, "and in some instances when it was issued the transport animals carrying it were not kept under cover, the issue being consequently carried out in a manner which would be impossible in real warfare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain R Turner, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Middlesborough, with a cargo of railway materials and Mr and Mrs De Bono, as passengers.

The B and P S N steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Muscat and other Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and about thirty-eight passengers on deck.

The s s Etolia, 2,108 tons, Captain W Gill, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mrs and two Misses Entwisttee, Miss Doglass and Miss Gill.

The s s Astrea, 1,370 tons, Captain D Nicholas cleared yesterday for Aberdeen, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F Woolley Mrs L and Miss E Wooleys, Master Harold Woolley Miss Coggan and masters W and F Coggan.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ...	2216	R. J. Garrick ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde ...	2696	W. D. Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Astrea	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Venetia......	1609	F. Cole............	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Thibet.........	1671	W. Atkinson......	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.........	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
27	Alvah (s)	Turner........	Middlesbro', July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Etolia (s)............	Gill	Havre.
	Astrea (s)............	Nicholas......	Aberdeen.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Busheer, for Karachi.

„ Pemba, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 27.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—1,500 cwts linseed cakes and 1,625 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 3,251 cwts myrabolums, C Merwanji and Co; 75 bales wool, K Koosha; 525 bales wool, N Khatao; 15,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For London.

Siam s—14 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 22 cwts ivory, M H Adamji; 5 cwts ivory, Noor Ahmed; 6 cwts ivory, S Dalatchund and Co; 16 cwts ivory, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 12 cwts ivory, E Passai.

Kerbella s—4 bales hides, M Soomar; 20 cwts gum, F Hurst; 38 cwts gum, E Piradina; 61 cwts deer horns, W Ganji.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Murray s—100 cwts gram, F Hurst.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, 87 cwts castorseed and 544 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,899 cwts groundnuts, 975 cwts castorseed and 450 cwts mowda seed, C C Joosawalla.

Twickenham s,—1,656 cwts wheat, 1,267 cwts groundnuts, 750 cwts castorseed and 50 cwts mowdaseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Kobe.

Thibet s,—5 bales, twist, Framji Sands and Co; 340 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s,—2 bales wool and 8 cases brass ware, &c., C Merwanji and Co; 15 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 44 bales twist, C Ebhram; 150 bales, twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 134 bales twist, E E Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s,—5 bales piece-goods, Tatta and Co; 15 bales piece goods, 206 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 135 bales twist, E J Abhraham; 185 cwts sandalwood, N Nursee; 36 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

A Vienna telegram says :—Herr Carl Von Dobner, an Austrian officer, and a brother of the adjutant of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has accepted the command of an expedition, which is to be equipped by an English Society, with the object of finding Stanley. Herr Von Dobner, who received some time ago the offer of the command of a Congo Army, is one of the most dashing officers of the Austrian cavalry.

The Almon Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Pariby, Major, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Malet, Captain, Madras, A-D-C, on duty, from England.

August 27.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bombay, 3rd Q O Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Carey, Lt Col, R A, on duty, from Jhansi.

Caldecott, Surgeon-Major, C I Horse, on leave, from Agar.

DEPARTURE.—August 27.

Hibbert, Lt-Colonel, Bombay, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 29th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Volunteer S. G. Setterfield having declared his real name to be S. G. Ellis he will be known in future by the latter name. All documents connected with this name to be altered accordingly.

By Order,

H. S. B. HODGKINSON,

Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Quo. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	15 do.	[illegible]
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	[illegible]
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Quo. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Quo. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	--	[illegible]	--	--	--
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	--	[illegible]	--	--	--

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Quo. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. ...	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	--	[illegible]
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	--	--
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	--	--
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,115
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
David Mills Co., Ld. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Dhun Mills, Ld. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Increased	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Lakhmidas Khimjee Sg. & W. Co., Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 5	[illegible]
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 5	[illegible]
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]		[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]		[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
Star of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Veerumgaum S. & Mfg Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Western India S. & Mf. Co., Ld.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	[illegible]
Four-and-a-half per cent................	[illegible]
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	[illegible]
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate...	--
New French Loan 5 per ct. 1877............	[illegible]
Paris Municipal Loan	[illegible]
Port Trust Bonds	[illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th Aug., as compared with the statement of the 18th Aug., 1888 :—

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	[illegible]
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Deposits at Head Office....	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. at Branches....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Post Bills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Credits undrawn..............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Security of do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Stock .... Rs. [illegible] Amt. applied in reduction [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Balance with Correspondents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7	0	„
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IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1861.

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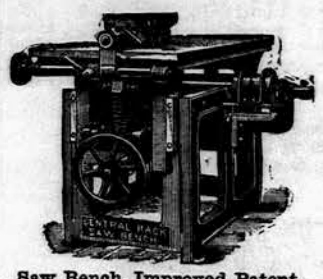

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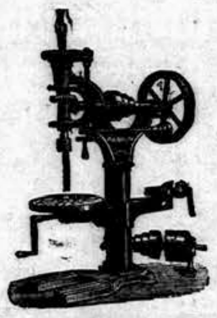

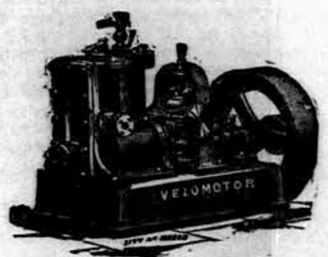

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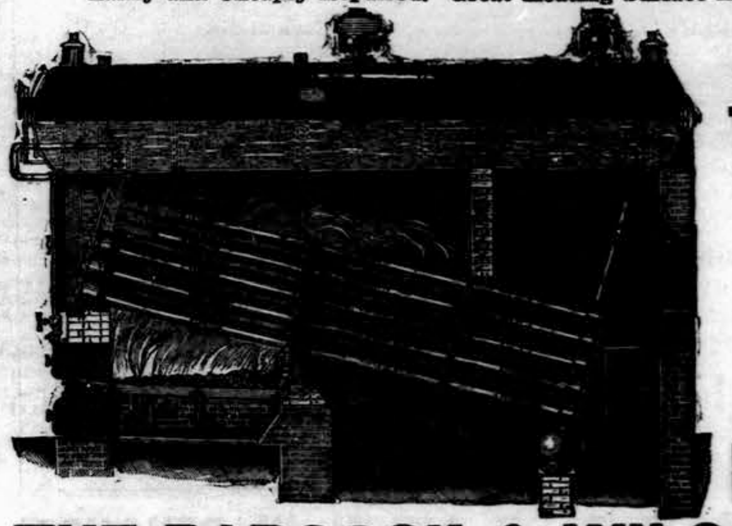

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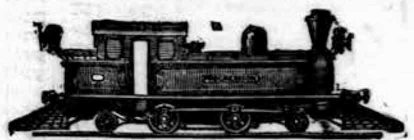

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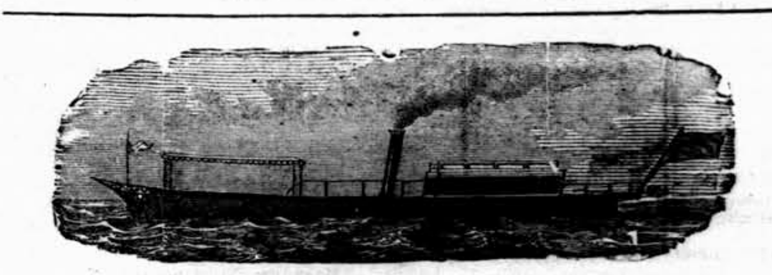

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Galna
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Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa a b
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Itarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Somri
Sohagpore a d
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kareli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narvi
Chinchowli
Kurjut a b
Padusdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee a
Karli
Ku-kulla
Tulligaum
Sailaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona b d
Loonee
Jorooleo
Yewat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond b
Boreebail
Dockaal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Wareagaum
Nargaum
Khankoor
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheogaum a

Paras
Dapki
Akola
Borgaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Tameergaum
Poolgaum
Dygum
Wurdah b
Powner
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Johwoor
Keim
Parsee Rd
Marheh
Ungar
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur a c
Hoodgee
Kurubsum
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad a b
Wadi
Nulwar
Yodaboory
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickeaga
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc a
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musagudgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanadar
Songadh
Sihore
Vartaj
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

---

a Refreshment Rooms.

b Junction or [illegible]

c Stops [illegible] to 15 minutes for Refreshment [illegible] 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Billous Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : ***PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,***
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

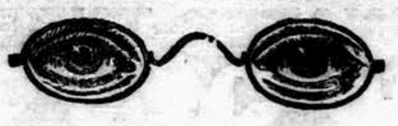
ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER " "	" "	7	0	0
GOLD " "	" "	20	0	0
STEEL " EYE-GLASSES	" "	2	0	0
SILVER " "	" "	7	0	0
GOLD " "	" "	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	" "	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

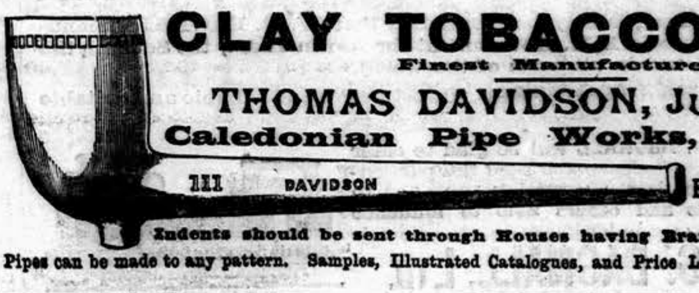
HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,

Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

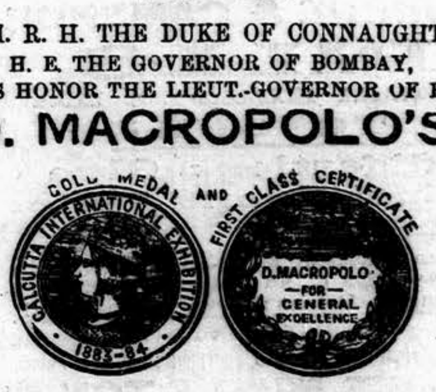
Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S


GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL
EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught ...	... " " "	4	0
Finos Lady.	... " " "	3	0
Alpha	... " " "	2	8
Prince Boris	... " " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS !! TOBACCOS !!

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
Carolina	... " " " " "	6	8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of	50 Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... " " "	25 "	6	0
Regal dela Reina ...	... " " "	25 "	5	0
Trabucos	... " " "	25 "	3	0
Caliope	... " " "	50 "	5	8
Semiramis	... " " "	100 "	10	0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

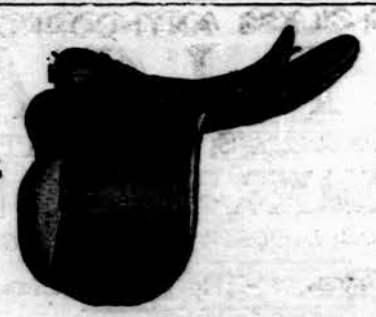
These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	3	8
Do. " 2 " 100 "	3	0

☞ Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	COLOMBO,
MEADOWS STREET.	GOVERNMENT PLACE.	PRINCE'S STREET.



SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above), combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. CO PLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

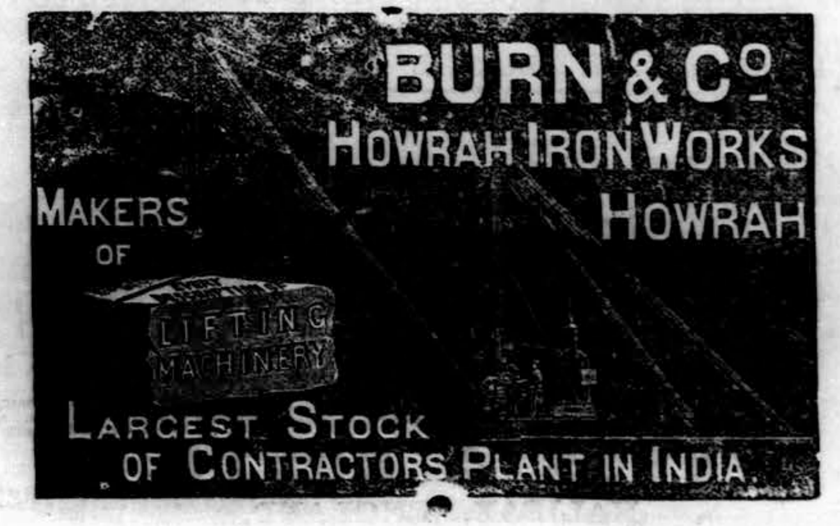
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.



BURN & Co
HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH
MAKERS OF
LIFTING MACHINERY
LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT IN INDIA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences, and the Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c., which will be found very handy. Many Prize Medals and other awards. Highly commended for purity and cheapness. Insist on the "Edinburgh" brand, and beware of imitations. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT,

Trade ◆ Mark

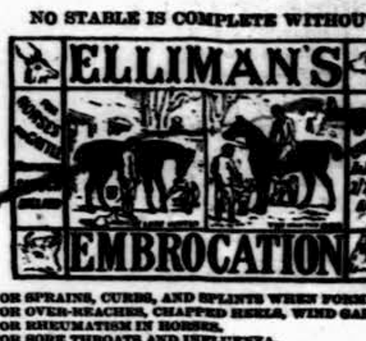
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

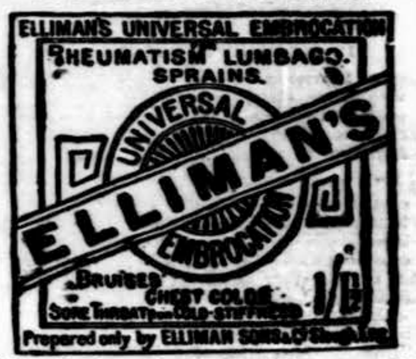
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs."
C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATIO
d by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT FROM COLD STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRI HT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without ex[illegible] care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. [illegible] VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

I sold in CASES at [illegible] by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in [illegible] Languages accompany each case.

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